FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 26, 1860. [NO. 2269.]

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 17—Affairs are much more quiet since Wednesday night, when Mr. Stephens made a great speech, taking strong conservative ground. The effect subsequently showed that he has poured oil on the troubled waters. All parties are now disposed to act coolly and considerately.

WASHINOTON, Nov. 19.—Judge Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, has, it is said, written a letter to a friend in Washington, saying among other things, that four-fifths of the citizens of Savannah are opposed to secession.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Nov. 17.—A mass meeting of the citizens of this county was held this morning at the Capitol to nominate candidates for the Convention. All parties participated. Mr. Wm. L. Yancey, and Mr. Thomas H. Watts, the leader of the Bell party of this State, were nominated by acclamation.

The Convention will be composed of one hundred members. From the indications given in private correspondence from leading men in each county, at least seventy-five members of the Convention will be for unconditional disunion.

Mr Yancey will undoubtedly be elected, and will be the ruling spirit of the Convention.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—That sturdy old Jacksonian, Amos Kendall, is out this evening with an article opposing secession, and demonstrating that South Carolina must remain in the Union, according to the faith given and pledged in her adoption of the federal Constituton.

It is now pretty reliably ascertained that a union manifesto will soon be issued, signed by eminent southern statesmen, such as Stephens, Rives, Bell, Guthrie, Johnson, and Hunter even, calling on the seceding states to remain in the Union, and demonstrating the utter impossibility of the commission of any act destructive of southern rights during Lincoln's term.

Special to the N. Y. World.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 18.—Information has been received here that Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, opposes secession.

Public sentiment seems to be setting down under the idea that the Southern States, South Carolina included, will unite in a demand for an additional constitutional guaranty, which it is thought the Free States, will cheerfully grant. A convention of all the States can embody a new clause in the Constitution, securing the Slave States against further agitation and fixing a geographical line—perhaps the old Missouri compromise line between Free and Slave Territory. Such is the solution of the difficulty by leading men here from all sections. In addition to this they entirely approve of the suggestion of the Times, that payment shall be made for slaves not surrendered under the Fugitive Slave act.

Hon. Mr. Otero has written to New-Mexico, advising his constituents to connect their destiny with the Pacific States if the Union should be dissolved. Californians now here declare their purpose to advocate the establishment of an independent republic on the Pacific side.—*Special to the Times.*

ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.—Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

SMITHVILLE, Miss., Nov. 7, 1860.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Gents:—Our Election came off on yesterday as you know; great excitement prevailed. I cannot give you an item of results.

I have just returned from a tour through some ten or twelve counties in Alabama, and am satisfied, that the masses, even of the Breckinridge party, will not go into secession, simply because of the election of Lincoln, unless as Mr. Yancey says "they can be precipitated" into it. I am satisfied of the same fact in Mississippi, though many of the leaders are contending that that would be a sufficient cause. Demagogues may poison the political stream, but the fountain I believe is still pure. I had the pleasure of hearing our friend Col. M. Q. Waddell make speech in Marion, Ala., in which he dealt out some heavy blows at Secession, Yanceyism, &c., and which were well received by the audience.

Tennessee against Secession.—The Nashville Banner says, "We trust there will be found in Tennessee no party, or newspaper organ of any party, who will favor, in any way, the mad schemes of the disunionists and revolutionists in S. Carolina.

Conservatism in Boston.—The Boston Courier (Bell and Everett) says:

The Union men of the South are again in action, and many of the most influential journals contain patriotic appeals to the reason of their countrymen, North and South. So far, there seems to be no disposition to follow South Carolina; and since Mr. Lincoln is powerless for harm, it is urged by the National men that his election merely is not a cause of disunion.

In the meantime a movement is on foot here to petition the Legislature of Massachusetts to repeal the nullification laws of this State. The conservative Republicans should take this matter in hand.

In spite of Mr. Lincoln's election, there is a noble promise of better things to come for the country. Let us put off secession. We do not think it called for under present circumstances. We hope to gain other and greater victories against sectionalism within the Union.

Things in Georgia.—AUGUSTA, Nov. 20.—The largest meeting that was ever held in Greene county, assembled there on Friday, at which the most influential men participated. Resolutions of a conservative character were adopted unanimously. Many similar meetings are reported in Georgia.

Louisiana.—Gov. Moore will call an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on the 10th December.

The Remedy.—A prominent Republican contemporary says the remedy for the present disturbance in the South, is for the late supporters of the Union ticket to assure Southern men that the Republican party has been slandered. If we could do this conscientiously, and truthfully, nothing would give us greater delight. * * * It should be added, however, that the Republican administration now in prospect will no doubt recede from the high ground hitherto occupied by such men as Seward and Sumner, as indefensible and untenable. There are many indications that this is the present intention; but the backward movement will be attended with considerable bluster and bragging, just to show that nobody is frightened. The South should heed the fact.

Journal of Commerce.

Southern Strength.—Now is the time *again* to urge Southern Direct Trade, and Home Manufactures. Whether the Union is lost or is dissolved, each Southern State ought to exert all its energies to increase its strength. Every domestic enterprise that is essential to home comfort and safety should be encouraged. All should unite in these *peaceful* measures for securing true independence and security.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—Official.

	Bell.	Breck.	Douglas.	Pool.	Ellis.
Alamance,	661	536	36	793	771
Alexander,	471	403	2	594	429
Anson,	871	245	7	890	290
Ashe,	717	229	1	811	379
Alleghany,	No return.			137	373
Burke,	447	470	4	584	603
Buncombe,	705	662	49	910	918
Bladen,	Thrown out.			553	660
Bertie,	579	399	17	570	532
Beaufort,	1082	549	42	1110	687
Brunswick,	386	326	1	422	410
Cabarrus,	810	445	18	877	429
Catawba,	302	878	3	415	960
Craven,	693	492	122	834	803
Cumberland,	670	879	35	861	1023
Chowan,	239	194	38	278	305
Columbus,	322	723	6	430	718
Camden,	503	83	8	540	96
Carteret,	441	370	42	561	481
Cherokee,	677	459	15	471	711
Caswell,	237	994	13	224	945
Chatham,	970	604	194	1255	1245
Caldwell,	499	229	9	540	370
Currituck,	66	595	00	219	759
Cleveland,	196	1091	00	419	998
Davidson,	1186	728	15	1388	972
Davie,	641	329	31	690	481
Duplin,	145	1380	3	197	1357
Edgecombe,	196	1789	17	127	1095
Forsyth,	965	825	70	1028	1015
Franklin,	318	759	14	406	810
Gaston,	131	826	56	200	860
Granville,	868	870	83	983	1144
Guilford,	1838	304	118	2137	457
Greene,	326	381	00	345	421
Gates,	394	338	12	461	431
Haywood,	248	367	13	306	577
Halifax,	546	757	22	595	788
Hertford,	418	246	20	399	353
Hyde,	459	395	3	498	500
Harnett,	138	528	78	263	602
Henderson,	496	425	4	829	586
Iredell,	1625	328	31	1716	382
Jackson,	142	403	00	164	598
Jones,	165	197	10	212	275
Johnston,	630	974	40	864	1044
Lenoir,	317	533	21	349	556
Lincoln,	243	473	5	256	530
Madison,	Thrown out.			265	593
Martin,	333	751	22	359	746
McDowell,	349	276	1	532	457
Moore,	588	299	179	843	740
Montgomery,	725	102	3	832	175
Macon,	469	221	13	486	400
Mecklenburg,	826	1101	135	757	1274
Nash,	64	1323	4	122	1058
New Hanover,	664	1617	5	713	1549
Northampton,	506	654	43	609	779
Onslow,	153	781	24	133	841
Orange,	956	787	72	1238	1109
Pasquotank,	477	239	55	521	360
Perquimons,	341	234	4	412	298
Pitt,	710	781	8	778	771
Person,	483	420	9	299	520
Polk,	118	270	1	175	325
Robeson	648	720	134	681	844
Rockingham,	485	1017	162	444	1137
Rowan,	1023	1026	13	1079	1160
Rutherford,	495	695	3	804	701
Randolph,	1224	321	44	1567	448
Richmond,	544	269	4	565	251
Sampson,	529	979	6	590	1042
Stokes,	482	745	00	470	813
Stanly,	984	53	9	1065	89
Surry,	502	811	28	579	933
Tyrrell,	300	77	22	280	213
Union,	379	858	5	425	931
Wake,	1130	1216	276	1573	1491
Warren,	138	890	6	134	874
Washington,	413	159	44	481	212
Watauga,	822	147	00	442	259
Wayne,	239	1359	11	389	1201
Wilkes,	1323	363	00	1419	614
Wilson with Edgecombe, Nash and Wayne.				184	936
Yadkin,	842	495	23	899	736
Yancy,	275	500	4	474	774
	44,990	48,539	2,701	53,219	59,443

Breckinridge's majority over Bell, 3,549
Do over Douglas, 45,838
Do over both the others, 848

Military Convention.—Forty-two Companies were represented in the Military Convention which met here on Wednesday and Thursday last, for the purpose of revising the Military Code of the State. The delegates were from all parts of the State—from the Mountains to the seaboard—comprising over 150 in number. A system of military law which it is proposed shall take the place of the present code, was reported by the Committee on business; and after a rather hurried and disorderly discussion, was adopted.

There was a feeble effort made during the sittings of the Convention to draw out an expression of the members on a set of resolutions in relation to the sectional issues between the North and the South. It was objected to and dropped.

We noticed that several of the members wore the blue cockade; and some others wore a cockade; made of red, blue and white leather. These are the colors of our national flag, but whether or not worn to signify devotion to the Union, we did not inquire.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The code adopted provides for the arming and fully equipping of 170 companies, not to exceed 50 men each, who are to receive pay when ordered out by the Governor or Adjutant General. When the company numbers more than 50, pay is only drawn for the 50. It also provides for the election by the Senate of an Adjutant General, who is to receive $3,000 per annum, and who must be a graduate of West Point. It provides for the enrollment of every free white person between the ages of 18 and 45, and all who do not muster pay annually a commutation tax of $2, which goes to the military fund of the State. All volunteer companies now formed are allowed to wear their present uniforms for two years; at the expiration of that time are compelled to adopt the State uniform. The Convention recommended that the State establish a Cannon Foundry and Powder Mill.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Davidson College.—A meeting of the Board of Trustees of Davidson College was held in this place on Wednesday, the 14th inst. We learn that the Rev. H. L. Kirkpatrick, D. D., of Charleston, was elected President of the College in place of Dr. Lacy, resigned. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a native of this county, and is said to be a gentleman well qualified for the position.

W. B. Lynch, Esq. of Alamance county, was elected to the Professorship of Greek. The chair of Natural Philosophy is still vacant, owing to the declinature of Lieut. Edgar.—*Ckar. Dem.*

Duplin Fair.—The Fair was in all respects an entire success. The show in most of the departments was better than we have ever had before. I may mention that Floral Hall was filled almost to overflowing with the beautiful works of our fair daughters. The Hog show was very fine, and the specimens of Agriculture in Farmers' Hall were worthy of old Duplin. The address of your townsman, Mr. Cowan, was a capital speech, admirably and forcibly delivered and well conceived.—*Cor. Wil. Journal.*

Texas.—Hon. L. T. Wigfall, of Texas, will resume his seat in the Senate, as there is no prospect of the Texas Legislature calling a State Convention. Gov. Houston has declined to call the Legislature together. He opposes secession. Wigfall does not resign, as Gov. Houston would appoint a Union man in his place.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22, 1860.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Legislature of North Carolina commenced its session in Raleigh on Monday last. From the Standard and Press we condense the proceedings of that day as follows:

The Senate was called to order at 12 M. by J. W. Alspaugh, Esq., Clerk at last session, and the members sworn in by William Thompson, Esq. All were present except Messrs. Outlaw and Grist, Opposition, Erwin and Taylor of Granville, Democrats.

When the District of Richmond and Robeson was called, Gen. Dockery stated that he had no regular legal certificate of election, owing to the negligence of the Sheriff of Richmond. He had, however, the next best evidence of election:—a statement from the Sheriff of Robeson, showing the vote of that county, and another, under oath, from the poll holders of Richmond, showing the votes at their respective precincts. These gave him an aggregate majority in the two counties of between two and three hundred votes. Having heard that his right to a seat would probably be contested he would deposit these statements with the Clerk and await the action of the Senate, as he wished no precedent established which would be regretted in future.

The Senators from Davidson and Burke, Messrs. Thomas and Avery, having mislaid their certificates, were allowed, through courtesy of the Senate, to qualify.

On motion of Mr. Morehead of Guilford, Gen. Dockery was allowed to qualify.

Mr. Avery nominated for re-election Hon. H. T. Clark of Edgecombe, speaker of the last Senate.

Mr. Arendell nominated Mr. V. C. Barringer of Cabarrus.

Mr. Clark was chosen 28 to 16, was conducted to the Chair, and returned his thanks briefly.

Mr. J. W. Alspaugh of the Winston Sentinel was then chosen Principal Clerk, receiving 29 votes to 17 for Mr. Husted, Opposition. Mr. Wm. L. Saunders of Salisbury, Assistant Clerk, by the same vote over Mr. Husted. Mr. Jas. F. Page of Randolph was unanimously re-elected Principal Door-keeper, and Mr. C. C. Tally of Chatham re-elected assistant by 29 votes to 17 for Mr. H. B. Kingsbury. A message was sent to the House of Commons informing that body that the Senate is organized and ready to proceed to business. The former rules of the Senate were adopted for the government of the Senate for the present; and the Senate adjourned.

The House of Commons was called to order at 12 o'clock, M., by E. Cantwell, Esq., Principal Clerk of the former House. After prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church, the Counties were called and the members sworn. All were present except Messrs. Alfred and Farrow, Opposition, Kerr, Ward, Slade and Batchelor, Democrats.

Mr. Bullock nominated for Speaker W. T. Dortch, Esq., of Wayne.

Mr. Henry nominated D. D. Ferebee, Esq., of Camden.

Mr. Dortch was chosen, 59 to 53, was conducted to the Chair, and briefly made his acknowledgments.

Mr. Cantwell was re-elected Principal Clerk without opposition; Mr. W. M. Hardy of Buncombe assistant; Mr. W. S. Webster of Chatham unanimously re-elected Doorkeeper, and Mr. W. R. Lovell of Surry assistant.

A committee was appointed to prepare rules, a message sent to the Senate that the House had organized, and the House adjourned.

In the Press this morning are Tuesday's proceedings, but (except the Message elsewhere copied) we find nothing to add to the details in the first letter from our Senior Editor, which is annexed.

Yesterday's proceedings (besides other news of great importance) are given in the second editorial letter and in that of our correspondent.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Nov. 20, 1860.

Dear Reader:—The Observer was the first paper in North Carolina to establish a regular correspondence at the Capital during the sessions of the Legislature. To prevent a discontinuance of a system by which its readers are kept so much better posted than they could otherwise be as to the sayings and doings here, is the object of my presence here, to secure which I had a night ride in that ante-diluvian conveyance, the stage coach. I hope to accomplish that object and get away very soon. Our former correspondent, whom we hoped to secure for this session, has within a few days found more congenial work.

The papers of this morning furnish the particulars of the organization of the two Houses yesterday. To-day, in pursuance of the decisions of King Caucus, Mr. John Spelman, of the Salisbury Banner, was elected Printer to the Assembly, and W. A. Jenkins Attorney General. It is said that Mr. Spelman has connected himself with the Democratic Press here (the Governor's organ,) and that the Caucus last night fairly threw overboard Mr. Holden, of the Standard, who has heretofore been the Printer. It is an office of very considerable emolument, probably as much as that of the Governor himself; and its being conferred on a foreigner, very slightly identified with the State, to the exclusion of a man like Mr. Holden, is the subject of no little remark here. Mr. Holden committed the unpardonable sin of aspiring to be Governor or Senator; and thus started up against him every other Democratic aspirant, of the whole body of whom it may be doubted whether one can be found of equal ability, and certainly none with a more true devotion to his native State. Perhaps one of the recommendations of Mr. Spelman was his late acting on that peculiar Democratic mode of producing a "united South," which consists in denouncing all who are not Democrats as Black Republicans. Mr. Holden's recent articles against following South Carolina may have had some influence too, and if so, it is a bad sign for our State, among other bad signs.

Mr. Jenkins was re-elected by a vote of 89 to 72 for Kemp P. Battle, Esq.

At 12 o'clock the Governor's Message was received in the Commons, and very distinctly read from the manuscript by Mr. Cantwell. It has always struck me as a curious fact that only one copy of the Message is sent to the Legislature, and that the Senate has to sit and wait for it till the reading is concluded in the Commons. To-day, however, the Senate tired of waiting, and adjourned before the reading in the House was concluded. Common respect, it seems to me, as well as precedent elsewhere, demands that the Senate should have a copy at the same moment. And it would be an improvement upon that, if it were printed beforehand and a copy placed in the hands of each member, that he might accompany the reading, or take it to his lodgings to read at his convenience. But I understand it is not yet printed, though probably to be issued in the Press to-morrow.

Very little attention was paid to the Message in the lobby, where I stood, till in the close it entered upon National affairs, when all were quiet and eager listeners. The Governor states very strongly and excitedly all the causes of grievance complained of by the South. No South Carolinian would do it in bitterer terms. He claims secession as a State right, and says that North Carolina will resist any attempt to coerce a seceding State. Advises a Convention of all the Southern States, and after that a State Convention here. Calls for a reorganization of the militia, enrolling all over 18 and under 45, instead of under 35, as now; and the separate organization of 10,000 volunteers, not, however, to be kept in service.

I understand that an encouraging view is taken of the State finances, and railroads, and that no additional taxation will be necessary, though the debt is now upwards of nine millions, and will soon be upwards of ten millions.

There is a deep feeling of anxiety here. It is evident that a majority of the Democrats sympathize in the Governor's ultra views, and I fear that those who do not, (for there are or were such,) will soon be whipped in. If *the people* at home expect or desire to keep our State to her safe moorings, they will have to bestir themselves, or soon they will find their representatives committing them to *disunion*. There is no time to lose.

The news to-day is of Virginia stocks down to 80; N. C. from 80 to 85. I have heard a prediction that cotton will soon be down to 7 cents. A negro woman, aged 40, sold here yesterday, at $250. A girl, who would have brought $1000 a few months ago, sold for $505. Where are we tending?

RALEIGH, Nov. 21, 1860.

Things look gloomy enough here, as well as elsewhere in our country. The telegraph brought information last night of the suspension of the Virginia banks at Richmond yesterday, and as a matter of course the banks here followed the example to-day, and those elsewhere throughout the State will do likewise as soon as they hear the news. This is a great evil, but it is small in comparison with what seems to be impending. Secession and dissolution appear to be near at hand, and revolution and civil war cannot be far behind them. May God in mercy avert the evils which men seem blindly bent on bringing upon the country and the world!

I think that parties are being arrayed in the Legislature more and more decidedly. There appears to be no common ground on which they can stand, for the Democrats, so far as I can hear, adopt the extreme views of Gov. Ellis, and the Whigs are for exhausting the hope of peaceful remedies before they consent to enter upon that path which leads to—*what?* Can any human being tell? I speak only of indications, of course; for neither House has as yet taken any action. Just before the Senate adjourned Mr. Turner of Orange introduced a series of resolutions, which, after a few remarks by himself, were laid on the table and ordered to be printed, with a view to reference to the Committee on Federal Relations, to be appointed on motion of Judge Person in the House. It is evident that the Democrats will oppose these resolutions. In short I see no indication of concerted action on any thing.

There was a brief discussion on a motion to print 50 copies for each member and 100 for the Governor, of the Message. 8,000 copies! As Mr. Turner remarked, the extra cost of this large excess over the usual number would be much better devoted to buying arms, if we are to have war, as seems to be understood, for he had heard that the State has on hand 167 muskets! The party ordered the 8600 by a vote of 21 to 19 (I think)—the Senator from Chatham being the only Democrat that I knew of that voted against it.

Three bills have been introduced to amend the Constitution in respect to ad valorem.—The last by Mr. Bledsoe of Wake.

It is understood that there are plenty of candidates here for the U. S. Senate, notwithstanding the secession doctrine. Clingman not only does not resign, like Hammond and Chesnut, but he is working like a beaver to get a re-election. I have heard Bedford Brown, W. W. Avery, D. M. Barringer, Gov. Reid, and perhaps others mentioned in connection with the Senatorship.

It has been snowing here a little to-day.

It is now 2 o'clock and I have not been able to get a copy of the Message, but hope to get it before the mail closes.

FROM OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Nov. 21, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We had a little snow here to-day—the first of the season, and it is now quite damp and gloomy without. Usually, on days like this, the "City of Oaks" is the dullest and dreariest portion of the habitable globe. Our monotony *now*, however, is agreeably relieved by the presence of the Legislators. I would like to give you a *news*-letter if possible, containing a summary of such Legislative items as may be of interest to your readers; but even in this I will attain but partial success, being confined exclusively to the Senate chamber during the sessions.

Outside of the General Assembly there is an utter dearth of entertaining news. Both Houses are opened daily with prayer by the resident Clergy: And truly if the time ever was, when the guidance and guardian power of the Great Disposer of all earthly events should be humbly invoked in behalf of any Legislative Assembly, *now* is *that* time, and the Legislature of North Carolina is *that* body. Marcus Erwin, Esq., Senator from Buncombe, a gifted and influential member of the Democratic party is sporting to-day *"the blue cockade;"* and though his example has not, *as yet* been imitated, this circumstance may be considered as indicating in some measure, the feelings and sentiments of the Mountain Democracy, with regard to our federal relations. Indeed it is well-known, there exists a strong disunion element here in the ranks of dominant party. The members of the Constitutional Union Party met in caucus last evening and will meet again to-night. I learn that it is the unanimous opinion of the party that the simple election of Abram Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin is not in itself a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union. The Hon. T. L. Clingman is here (electioneering actively it is said for a re-election to the U. S. Senate.) He seems by no means anxious to follow the example of Messrs. Chesnut and Toombs.

The Senate to-day was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Walthal of the Baptist Church. Mr. Outlaw, Senator from Bertie, appeared and was qualified.

The Governor's Message was transmitted to the Senate, with a proposition to print 20 copies for each member of the Assembly, and 50 for the Executive. The Senate concurred. The Message was then read by the Clerk.

Mr. Burton, from Cleveland, moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate concurred in the proposal to print. Carried.

Mr. Burton, to strike out the Nos. 20 and 50 and insert instead 50 and 100.

This elicited some discussion. Messrs. Burton and Thomas speaking in favor of the motion: Messrs. Turner, Walkup and Dockery against it. The Senate voted and the motion was adopted. Ayes 24, nays 21.

A Message from the House proposing to raise a joint select Committee on Federal Relations to consist of 5 on the part of the House, 3 on the part of the Senate, was next discussed.

Mr. Avery objected to the disparity of numbers, thought the Senate entitled to an equal representation with the House on that Committee, and moved to lay it (the message) on the table. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Avery, (after several amendments had been offered and rejected) a message was sent to the House proposing to raise a joint select Committee on Federal Relations to consist of 5 members on the part of each house.

Mr. Turner introduced a series of anti-Secession Resolutions, which he advocated at some length. I would have sent you these, had the Assistant Clerk of the Senate allowed me to copy them. The Resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Simpson, a message was sent to the House proposing to raise a joint select Committee of 8 on the part of each house, upon the subject of Finance.

Mr. Bledsoe moved that a standing Committee of 5 be appointed, to be styled the Committee on Constitutional Reform. Lost. Mr. Bledsoe then introduced a bill to alter the Constitution. This was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

H. H.

DIED,

At the residence of J. B. Troy, in Randolph county, on Saturday morning, the 17th inst., of a burn that she received four weeks previous, ALPHA BALFOUR, daughter of Thaddeus L. and L. Jane Troy, aged 1 year 6 months and 7 days.

Of Cancer, near Haywood, Chatham Co. N. C., Mrs. MILDRED SMITH, consort of Dr. Rob't K. Smith, in the 49th year of her age.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable,
The General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: Elected by the universal suffrages of a free people, you have assembled at the time appointed by law, to consult together for the common good and to adopt such measures as may be demanded by the public welfare.

Although your session opens amid political embarrassments in our Federal affairs of a character calculated to excite in every patriotic mind, painful apprehensions for the maintenance of existing political relations with our Confederate States, yet, we are surrounded here at home with such evidences of hapiness and prosperity as to impress us with a deep sense of our many obligations to the Supreme Being who has graciously directed our councils in the past, and upon whom must be our chief reliance for a safe deliverance from the evils that threaten the future of our country.

Within the political period embracing the past two years, our people have been signally blessed with physical health; the returns of agriculture, though somewhat diminished by the blighting influences of a drought that widely pervaded the country during the last season, have been such as to afford a reasonable reward to the labors of the husbandman; the increased yield of our mines furnishes gratifying evidence of the growing importance of that interesting branch of industry; the products of mechanical and manufacturing pursuits have steadily increased in amount and improved in quality; commerce has prospered, and the advantages of education have been more widely extended than heretofore, exhibiting as ever the natural result of social development and moral elevation.

The moral and material progress thus materially evidenced may be traced for a cause, directly and unerringly to the great system of Internal Improvements that has, for the past ten years, been prosecuted under the patronage of the State.

Our public works have steadily advanced from their beginning point on the Atlantic Ocean far into the interior of the country, stimulating as they progress every department of industry, by offering new facilities of transportation and opening up sources of public wealth that have heretofore slumbered, and otherwise would have continued to slumber in their natural barrenness.

Guided by the example of my predecessors, I will proceed to lay before you the operations of the Government for the political period designated, and respectfully to suggest the adoption of such measures as, to me, the public interests may seem to require. More detailed statements than would be compatible with the nature of this communication will be furnished by the heads of the several Departments in their regular biennial reports.

PUBLIC DEBT AND FINANCES.

The subject to which I shall first invite your attention, deeming it of primary importance, is the condition of the finances of the State.

A rigid observance of the public faith is a sentiment deeply impressed upon the minds and hearts of the people of North Carolina, and the more sacredly cherished because of the fact that in all our past history that faith has received no tarnish. This well known disposition of the public mind forbids a doubt, that you will see that ample provision is made to meet beyond every contingency, the accruing interest on the public debt, and for the payment of the principal upon maturity. And happily for us, the discharge of this duty, as will appear from our examination of our financial affairs, will not so much require additional legislation and the imposition of increased taxes as the abstaining from such new and combined measures as may diminish the present receipts of the Treasury. The following abstract, taken from the books of the public Treasurer, exhibits the amount of the debt of the State on the 1st day of October last, the beginning of the present financial year, together with the purposes for which it was contracted:

For the N. C. Railroad,	$3,000,000	
For A. & N. C. Railroad,	1,466,505	
For Western N. C. Railroad,	1,130,000	
For Wil'n Ch'tte & R'd R. R.	400,000	
For Fayett. & West. Railroad,	300,000	
For Gaston & Wel'n Railroad,	87,000	
		$6,383,505
For Plank Roads,	180,000	
For Rivers and Canals,	830,000	
For Lunatic Asylum,	125,000	
For Literary Fund,	81,000	
For General Purposes,	1,530,000	
		2,746,000
Total indebtedness		$9,129,505

In the foregoing list is embraced a debt of $300,000, for which the State was originally liable, as endorser, for the Cape Fear River Navigation Company, and for which, she became responsible as principal, upon the purchase of the property and effects of that Company.

In addition to the foregoing actual indebtedness, the public faith is pledged to the following Railroad Companies in the amounts named, upon a compliance with certain conditions set forth in their respective charters, and in a balance of the appropriation to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation works:

To Wil. C. & R'd R. R. Co.	$1,709,900
To West. N. C. R. R. Co.	2,870,000
To Fayette. & West. R. R. Co.	100,000
To C. F. & D. R. Nav. Works,	20,000
	$4,699,900

These companies have so far complied with the provisions of their charters, entitling them to the aid of the State, as to leave no doubt that the whole of the above sum will be called for by them within a very few years, with the exception of $1,000,000, of the amount guarantied to the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, which will not be required, because of the fact, that their road will be completed to the French Broad River, its present terminus, for a sum less, by that amount, than was originally contemplated. The State is also liable, by endorsement, for the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, in the sum of $150,000. A loss on account of which, however, need not be apprehended, as the Company has ample means to discharge their debt at maturity. The precise time at which the monies becoming due the foregoing Railroad Companies, will be applied for, is by no means certain; it is not at all probable, however, that more than $1,500,000 will be required during the present and ensuing financial years. This sum would swell the amount of indebtedness to $10,629,505; the annual interest on which together with the average annual expenditures of the government, $93,000, will give the sum of $728,424 76, as an annual charge upon the Public Treasury for the present and coming years. This, it will be observed, embraces the interest on the maximum amount of debt for that period; which will not, however, have been contracted until some time in the next year, for which reason, a deduction of several thousand dollars should be made, from the sum stated as necessary for the one year and the same amount added to that required for the other. The receipts into the Treasury, from the ordinary sources of revenue were, for the past two years, as follows:

Receipts for 1857–58,	$618,964 48
Receipts for 1859–60,	691,919 54
Total receipts for last two years,	$1,310,884 02

To this sum should be added $14,279 72, due from two defaulting Sheriffs, and for which judgments have been obtained against the sureties on their official bond.

The estimated receipts for the present and ensuing fiscal years, are, as I am informed by the Public Treasurer, as follows:

Estimated receipts for 1860–61,	$866,602 39
" " 1861–62,	889,822 67
Total est'd receipts for next two years,	$1,726,425 06

It thus appears that the liabilities of the State can be met without any increase of the taxes at your present session; and, indeed, that they may be reduced without detriment to the public service.

This statement, however, is predicated on the supposition that the Sinking Fund will be charged with the payment of $170,000, of the public debt falling due prior to the 1st October, 1863. The present condition and prospective receipts of that Fund, as will hereafter more fully appear, will justify such a course, and I therefore recommend that it be directed by the Legislature.

To meet the principal of the present liabilities, the State has the following stocks and effects:

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. stock, par value,		$487,500
N. C. " " "		2,000,000
" Preferred 6 per ct. " "		1,000,000
A. & N. C. R. R. " "		1,066,600
Western N. C. " "		1,130,000
Alb. & Che'ke Canal, " "		350,000
Bonds of Wil., Chl'tte & Ruth. R. R. Co.,		400,000
" of Fayetteville & Wes. " "		300,000
Debt due from A. & N. C. " "		400,000
Interest on " " " "		72,000
Principal of Sinking Fund,		457,040
		$7,663,140

A reliable provision has been made for the payment of the public debt, as it falls due, by the creation of a Sinking Fund. The receipts of this Fund consist of the dividends of all the railroad stocks owned by the State, and such balances as may remain in the Public Treasury, from time to time, after paying all current demands upon it. The whole amount of the Fund at this time is $457,040. The following are its receipts for the two past fiscal years, together with the sources from whence derived:

Receipts by dividends on N. C. R. R. stock,		$220,000
" " Ral. & Gas. "		78,000
" Surplus Revenue,		100,000
" Interest on Bonds,		21,670
Total Receipts for two last years,		$419,670

The rapidly increasing business of our railroads gives the highest assurance that this Fund will prove fully equal to the great purpose for which it was established. After the present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short of half a million dollars, and may possibly exceed that amount.

An obvious reason why our railroads may be relied upon for reasonable dividends, when prudently managed, as at the present time, is to be found in the fact that they are constructed mainly by slave labor; which, for all purposes not requiring mechanical skill, is undoubtedly the cheapest that can be employed.

No more conclusive evidence of this fact could be desired than that furnished by a comparison of the cost of ours with the cost of roads constructed with a different kind of labor.

Our great line of road, from Beaufort Harbor to Cowana, (Duck Town,) on the Tennessee line, a distance of 560 miles, will, when completed, cost $12,610,000. Of this line of road 348 miles have been actually completed; 50 miles more let to contract, and the remainder, 162 miles, has been surveyed and careful estimates made of the cost, so that the entire cost of the road when finished, may be stated with almost exact certainty. On the other hand, we find, that the Erie road, in the State of New York, some 400 miles in length, cost $32,000,000. Or differently stated, the cost of our road will be $22,000 while that of the Erie is $80,000 per mile. A clear profit on the former of $1,550 per mile, would give a dividend of 6 per cent., while on the latter it would require a nett profit of $4,800 per mile to give the same dividend. Like comparisons between roads similarly situated will never fail, it is believed, to develop the fact of the superior cheapness of slave labor when employed in the construction of railroads.

Financially and socially this is an important fact for us. It gives the assurance that our railroad investments will prove dividend-paying stocks, and that the public debt, contracted for the construction of these works, will be finally liquidated thereby. I have an abiding conviction that many of the present generation will live to see our public debt paid off by receipts from railroads, and the roads themselves left unencumbered, yielding a richer revenue to the State than has heretofore been collected by taxation, and superseding, entirely, the necessity for taxation.

The fact is an important one too, in a social point of view, as it teaches us, that there is a proper division of labor, which, if wisely observed, will avoid all possible conflict of interests, and enure to the advantage of all. This division consists in the employment of slave labor where physical force rather than an exercise of the mental faculties is required, and the assignment of that field of labor, demanding the employment of skill and educated reasoning faculties, in its profitable pursuit, to the white race, where these qualities are mainly, and almost exclusively to be found.

The marshalling of labor upon this principle, is dictated, it is believed, by a sound public policy, as tending to the development of that variety of the industrial employment, and the perfection of that mechanical and manufacturing skill, that go to make up the power of a State; and to that harmony of interests, so necessary to every well organized society.

RAILROADS.

The State having embarked largely in works of internal improvements, their condition and prospects will furnish, doubtless, an interesting subject of your deliberations.

By virtue of an act of the Legislature, at its last Session, the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Works were purchased for the State by the Governor, at a sale directed by the first mortgage cre

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

GREAT REPUBLICAN JUBILEE AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.

The meeting of congratulation, which was, at first, intended for a county jubilee, has unexpectedly, assumed gigantic proportions. An immense and excited crowd is in attendance, and the illumination is nearly universal and brilliant beyond anything ever seen in the West. A large procession of Wide-Awakes has been parading. When they came to the residence of Mr. Lincoln they halted and called out the President elect with cheers that were irresistible. The tumult redoubled on his appearance. The storm of congratulation and clamor lasted many minutes, but quiet was at last restored, and Mr. Lincoln said.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

"*Friends and Fellow-Citizens:* Please excuse me on this occasion from making a speech. I thank you for the kindness and compliment of this call. I thank you, in common with all others who have thought fit by their votes to endorse the Republican cause. [Applause.] I rejoice with you in the success which has so far attended that cause. [Applause.] Yet in all our rejoicings, let us neither express nor cherish any harsh feelings towards any citizen who, by his vote, has differed with us. [Loud cheering.] Let us at all times remember that all American citizens are brothers of a common country, and should dwell together in the bonds of fraternal feeling. [Immense Applause.] Let me again beg you to accept my thanks, and to excuse me from further speaking at this time."

Speeches were made by Senator Trumbull and others. Great curiosity was felt in regard to what Mr. Trumbull would say, on account of his intimate relations with Mr. Lincoln. His remarks were received with deep enthusiasm.

He began by saying: "It is meet that Republicans should make merry and be glad, for the spirit of Liberty, which with our rulers was dead, is alive again, and the Constitution, ordained to secure its blessings, which was lost sight of, is found." He congratulated the nation on the promised return of harmony and purity, and the State on the election of her most honored son. *He said that Mr. Lincoln, although the candidate of the Republican Party, as Chief Magistrate will neither belong to that nor any other party. When inaugurated he will be the President of the whole country, and will be as ready to defend and protect the State in which he has not received a solitary vote against any encroachment upon its constitutional rights, as the one in which he has received the largest majority.* The Republican Party are fortunate that they have it now in their power to prove that they have never intended, any do not intend, any encroachment upon the rights of any State or one section. The Disunionists see this and say: "Now or never, "&c., &c.

From South Carolina.—CHARLESTON, November 20.—This has been the most gloomy day yet among the merchants. A heavy cotton house and other smaller houses have suspended. There was trouble this morning with the Farmers' and Exchange Banks, but the matter was adjusted. The Banks have resolved to co-operate together, and still positively refuse to make any discounts.

Cotton is declining. The stock on hand is now fifty thousand bales. Several of the heavy planters refuse to send forward their cotton at present, preferring to wait for a reaction. Sterling is also down, being quoted at 95. Financial matters are rapidly approaching a climax. Trade is completely prostrated.

No opposition has as yet openly appeared in any portion of the State to the secession movement.

Capt. Berry, of the steamship Columbia, has been presented with a gold-headed cane to day, for raising the palmetto flag on his vessel. Rev. Mr. Yates made a speech on the occasion, during which he said that if the South required it, he would go into the foremost ranks, with a Bible in one hand and a revolver in the other.

There is no doubt that a most active correspondence is constantly kept up from this point with Cuba and Europe, relative to immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the foreign powers, as soon as the confederacy demands recognition.

There is talk of the Legislature declaring the State out of the Union, and leaving the convention to ratify the act.

Columbia is much talked of as the name of the new Southern Confederation.

The military committee have agreed upon a plan for arming the State. They will report to the Legislature as soon as it re-assembles, on Monday next.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21.—Thanksgiving passed off with remarkable quietness. The American Sunday School Union this morning unfurled a white banner, with a palmetto tree, five stars and an open Bible, and the mottoes: "South Carolina dares resist oppression," and "In the name of our God we set up our banner."

Every minister in Charleston preached a secession sermon to-day.

Mr. Keitt has announced his intention to resign his seat in Congress before the secession convention shall meet. He is expected to go into the convention.

AUGUSTA Nov. 21.—Both branches of the Georgia Legislature have unanimously passed the bill calling a Convention.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The President repeatedly expresses himself against the Secession movement, believing that before revolutionary measures are adopted, every constitutional and legal means ought to be exhausted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The policy of the the Administration, in the event of secession, was again discussed in the Cabinet yesterday, but the want of harmony in the opinions of those present precluded any result being arrived at. It is thought that the Administration will not favor a Convention of the Southern States. It is believed that the Northern States will promptly repeal their obnoxious legislation, nullifying the Fugitive Slave act, and will meet the Southern delegates in Congress ready to acquiesce in proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as will give a satisfactory guarantee to Slave property South of some fixed geographical line. This is believed to be the only solution of the difficulties.

Kentucky against Secession.—Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, has published a letter opposing and deprecating the secession of the cotton States as not justified by the election of Mr. Lincoln, and urging that "the geography of this country will not admit of a division—the mouth and sources of the Mississippi river cannot be separated without the horrors of civil war." Kentucky, the Governor says, cannot sustain South Carolina "in this movement merely on account of the election of Lincoln." Additional importance is given to this letter by our Western exchanges on the supposition that it expresses substantially the sentiments of Mr. Breckinridge.

President Buchanan on Secession.—It is understood that Mr. Black has prepared a lengthy opinion on the right of secession, taking the negative position, which, it is believed, will form the basis of the President's message on the subject in addition to the usual annual message.

Union Meeting in Hyde.—We understand the Union Meeting in Hyde was a large one and composed of all parties.—*Wash. Dispatch.*

COTTON RECEIPTS.—945,549 bales, against 1,082,207 last year. Decrease 136,658 bales.

A Breckinridge View.—The following appears in the Lexington (Ky.) Statesman, a journal published at the home of Mr. Breckinridge, and heretofore understood to be the exponent of his sentiments. We publish it as the presumptive reflection of the opinions of the Vice President:

"There is as yet no just cause for revolution or disunion. The Union commands our cordial allegiance; to it we shall be loyal until its basis, the Constitution, has been actually destroyed. Kentucky will not surrender the Union. Our people are as gallant and spirited defenders of their rights, and as little disposed to submit to wrong and dishonor as any men who tread on the soil of America. They will not permit themselves to be degraded nor their rights invaded; but they do not believe the time has come for revolution, and will yet cling to the Union with the devotion of the true sons of '76.

"To our Southern friends we would earnestly appeal to await the full developement of Lincoln's policy before striking the fatal blow to the Union. Kentucky is a border State, and, as such, the first and greatest sufferer by Abolition ascendancy. Our State is a barrier of protection to the Cotton States against anti-slavery aggressions. Our friends in the South can certainly bear the Administration of Lincoln as long as we can. Then, let them heed the voice of Kentucky, stand true to the Union, and not exhaust all hope of yet maintaining the Constitution. The Democracy of Kentucky, those men who, in the support of Mr. Breckinridge, have given earnest of their fidelity to the rights of the South, will appeal to the South to give up whatever movements are now in contemplation, and, like patriots, uphold the Constitution and the Union. Do this and all may yet be well."

Sense in Massachusetts.—The Springfield Republican, the great Republican organ of New-England, acknowledges:

1st. That the Republican party are *wrong* in passing personal liberty bills; 2d, that these bills are "pernicious," and "*in violation of the Constitution*," *and* "*unjust to the slave States*;" 3d, that the Republican enactments "*mean nullification*," are "*unconstitutional in spirit*, and only fail to be bodily and squarely unconstitutional on Garrison's ground, "*because we* (the Republicans) *have not the courage to go the whole* and nullify the constitution *bodily* and *squarely*;" 4th, that these personal liberty laws ought to be *repealed*.

Mississippi.—The Vicksburg Whig continues to fight steadily for the Union, and insists that Mississippi, if the question were submitted to her, would condemn disunion schemes by 25,000 majority.

These questions, it says, of Union and disunion, taxation and Conventions, peace and war, secession and revolution, are not party issues—they affect every citizen alike; and while Mississippi may vote for a candidate for President because he is a Democrat, it by no means follows that her people will precipitate themselves into a civil war because he is defeated. Again we say, *there need be no fear of Mississippi. She will vote down disunion, whenever the factionists make the issue, by an overwhelming majority.* Let them make the issue, then, if they dare.

Virginia to South Carolina.—Hon. R. W. Barnwell, of South Carolina, in a published letter, avows his wish to form a Southern Confederacy, but takes occasion to say that any policy based upon the expectation that South Carolina by her separate action could force other States to join in the effort to establish this Confederacy, "would be in the highest degree mischievous." Upon this the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette remarks as follows:

"We take occasion to add that for one State Virginia will resist this forcing process. She will not be 'hitched on' or 'dragged in.' If it comes to that, and there is no other alternative, she will take her destinies in her own hands, under Providence, and establish a separate and independent government of her own. If it be degradation to remain in the Union, it will be double degradation to be made the tool and victim of one of the Cotton States which has shown no regard for her interest, and does not care a fig for her counsels at this time when it does not suit disunion purposes."

Something for the South to think upon.—The Banner, in discussing the effects of secession, says:

"The politicians of the South Carolina school propose to substitute for the present General Government a Confederacy of the Southern States. Now, if the right of secession is inherent and flows from the nature of a Confederacy, then each of the States constituting the Southern Confederacy must necessarily have the right, at pleasure, to secede from that Confederacy. Is the Southern Confederacy at war with England or France, Louisiana has the right to secede if the war does not meet the approbation of that State. Is a President of the Southern Confederacy disapproved by South Carolina elected by four-fifths of the other Southern States, South Carolina has the right to secede. Do three-fourths of the other Southern States refuse to sanction the African slave trade by a law authorizing the importation of slaves from Africa, Alabama has the right to secede. In short each of the fifteen Southern States, whenever the Southern Confederacy shall pass a law or do an act of which that State disapproves, has a right to secede. Would it not be an act of the greatest folly for Tennessee to enter such a Confederacy? To become a member of a Confederacy resting upon the whims, the caprice, the will of any one of the fourteen other States? Such a Confederacy would be as changeable as the waves of the ocean, the tides of popular passion, or the wiles of demagogues."

False Reports.—Some of the statements sent from the South by the aid of the telegraph are not simply misrepresentations but are absolute lies. One of these reports was that Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, had declared for secession. The Milledgeville Recorder brings us a report of the speech of Mr. Hill, delivered in the chamber of the House of Representatives, in which he contended that no sufficient cause had been given for secession, and urged the people of Georgia, "to fight the abolitionists in the Union, and according to law."

They did everything for the North—Nothing for the South.—There is much cause for regret, that the Democratic party, when they held full sway of the Government for so many years, did not erect armories and arsenals in the Southern States, institutions which the South is likely to need so much in a short while. A neglect to do this, exhibits the greatest lack of foresight and statesmanship in those who have controlled the government so many years. They had the power and why did they not exercise it? Why did the party lavish all the money in the North, and North-western States, among Abolitionists, and expend so little for any wise, needed purpose, in the South?

Besides the money in the United States Treasury, arising from customs, the public lands, also, were lavished in millions of acres upon the free (abolition) States!—those States that gave Lincoln his heaviest majorities.

While the Democratic party were doing so much for the North—*why*, we ask, did they not a little for the South?

Southern men, we ask you to ponder this.

Iredell Express.

THE BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The Panic in the Money Market.—The Virginia Banks suspended on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—It is probable that all the city banks will suspend to-day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—All the banks suspended here to-day.

Suspension of Baltimore Banks.—The Presidents and Cashiers of all the Baltimore Banks held a meeting on Wednesday night, and unanimously agreed to suspend specie payments on the next day. [Which they did.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The currency panic here to-day, it is said, has been equal to that of 1857. All notes of banks South of Washington are at 20 to 25 per cent. discount. Illinois and Wisconsin banks 15 per cent., and other Western and Canada banks 3 to 5 per cent. discount.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The New York banks have resolved to make common stock of their specie as long as it lasts, and if it is insufficient to meet the demand, all will suspend together.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 1860.—Norris, our large engine builder, has just discharged all his hands, somewhere about 800, for want of business. Conover & Bro., a large shoe house, has failed, with liabilities of $500,000. Things here are in a very gloomy condition.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—It is reported that several produce dealers here have suspended.

Suspensions of Grain Houses.—A despatch from Albany announces the suspension of two or three flour and grain houses there.

The New Loan.—In consequence of the pressure now existing in the money market, the Secretary of the Treasury has notified the bidders that they can have an extension of thirty days upon one-half of the amount yet to be paid up.

National Intelligencer.

Stoppage of Business.—Owing to the partial suspension of orders from the South, the small receipts of cash from that quarter, and the prevailing distrust and uncertainty as to the future, manufacturing operations have been suspended or greatly reduced by many large Houses, thereby throwing numerous persons out of employment. One clothing establishment which we might name has discharged 1,000 hands; a hat establishment has discharged nearly 1,000; a saddlery firm has reduced its force about 500; and curtailment is very general. At Newark especially, the crisis is severely felt, on account of their extensive connections with the Southern trade. Should there be no improvement, much suffering must ensue among the laboring classes. It appears singular at first sight, that thus far, houses in the Western business are the largest sufferers; but it is inevitable that all classes of traders suffer from the prevailing panic, unless we except the manufacturers of fire-arms. It would probably be no exaggeration to estimate the number of persons thrown out of employment since election day, at 25,000; a large proportion of whom are young women.

Journal of Commerce, 21st.

Extensive Purchases of War Munitions for the South.—Yesterday there arrived by the steamer City of Hartford, from Hartford, 180 cases of Sharp's patent carbines, containing 10 pieces each, making in all arms for 1,800 men, and 40 cases of conical balls, each containing 1,000 bullets, or 40,000 cartridges in the aggregate. These arms and ammunition were ordered by telegraph from the Governor of Georgia, and will be sent to Savannah by the next steamer. The same factory has also received orders from Alabama for 1,000 stands of the same weapons.

Cooper & Pond of this city receive from twenty to fifty orders daily from South Carolina, Alabama &c.

Most of the orders are for rifles and Navy revolvers, though Cooper & Pond supply an immense number of flint lock muskets. They lately sent twenty gun carriages to Georgia, and have done a brisk business in all kinds of small arms and ammunition with all the principal Southern States.

Another large house in this city has filled orders for about 5,000 stand of muskets of the U. S. pattern, and also large quantities of artillery swords and army pistols. Its orders come from all the Southern States; but mainly from those in which secession is regarded as the only remedy for Southern grievances. A third extensive establishment has supplied an immense number of Colt's revolvers and rifles to Georgia, principally to Columbus. All the wholesale houses and agencies in the city have been hard pressed to supply the orders for every imaginable species of weapon. To the above list may be added Ames's Manufacturing Co., which has furnished Georgia with cannon and with 300 artillery swords, and has done a large miscellaneous business with all the aggrieved States.—*Jour. of Com.* 21*st inst.*

Population of Mississippi.—The Mississippian publishes full census returns from all except three counties. These with the counties yet to be heard from will show a total increase of about 200,000, or a gain over the population in 1850 (606,526) of about 33 per cent.

Population of Massachusetts.—By the census just taken, the population is assertained to be 1,231,496. By the census in 1850 it was 994,514. Boston now contains 177,902 inhabitants. In 1855 the population of the city was 160,508, and in 1850 138,788.

Alabama.—Election returns have been received from all the Counties in the State but two. The result stands thus: Breckinridge, 44,538; Bell, 26,825; Douglas, 13,639; giving Breckinridge in fifty Counties, over both Bell and Douglas, 4,074 votes, and over Bell 17,713 votes.

The Vote of Pennsylvania.—The official returns of the election in Pennsylvania are now complete with the exception of the small county of Forest, which gave Mr. Curtin a majority of sixty. The entire vote is nearly 475,000, divided as follows: For Lincoln 268,518, Fusion 175,896, Douglas straight ticket 17,350, Bell straight ticket 12,754. Majority for Lincoln sixty-two thousand.

The Vote of Maryland.—The following is a copy from the official returns made by the Judges of Election to the Governor: Bell, 41,785; Breckinridge, 42,511; Douglas, 5,953; Lincoln, 2,895. The plurality for Mr. Breckinridge over Mr. Bell, the next highest candidate, is 726 votes; and the aggregate votes of the other candidates show the majority in the State against Mr. Breckinridge to be 8,122 votes.

The Official Vote of Illinois.—The official vote of Illinois is as follows: Lincoln, 172,545; Douglas, 160,549; Bell, 4,846; Breckinridge, 2,272. The increase in the vote since 1856 is 103,131.

Massachusetts.—The returns are now complete. The vote on the electoral ticket stands as follows: Douglas, 33,839; Breckinridge, 6,094; Bell, 21,831; Lincoln, 108,272; Lincoln over Douglas; 74,433; Lincoln over Breckinridge, 102,173, Lincoln over Bell, 86,441; Lincoln over all, 46,508.

The Estate of Stephen Girard.—A bill has been filed in the United States Court at Philadelphia, by parties who are subjects of the French Emperor, for the recovery of all the Girard estates, except that which is necessary for the maintainance of the college.

THE ROBESON FAIR.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The sixth annual Fair of the Robeson County Agricultural Society, was held at the Red Springs, on Thursday and Friday last. The exhibition was very creditable and satisfactory, and compared well with previous ones. The attendance on Friday, the principal day of the Fair, was not so large as usual, in consequence of very inclement weather. The largest premium awarded by the Society was $20, for the best acre of Cotton; this was taken by a widow lady. Many other liberal premiums were awarded.

The Annual Address was delivered by Judge Shepherd. It was pronounced very good by all who heard it. It was an admirable essay, well adapted to the occasion; so practical in its application to the subject of agriculture, and abounding with such good common sense views, that its good effects upon the farming interest of Robeson county I think will be felt not only by the present but future generations.

The Fair passed off quietly and pleasantly. The visiters feel under obligations to the President, Jas. A. Smith, Esq., and the other officers of the society for their polite and kind attentions to them during the time they so pleasantly spent at the Fair.

I must not omit to give the ladies of Robeson credit for the large amount of domestic goods which I saw upon exhibition; they were handsome and well-made, and proved the fact that the ladies in that county have not laid aside two useful machines in domestic economy, the wheel and the loom.

S. C. A. S.

Wil. & Man. R. R. Company.—At the annual meeting last week, the Journal says that T. D. Walker, Esq, was re-elected President, without opposition. The former Board of Directors was also chosen, with the change of O. G. Parsley, Esq., of Wilmington, in the place of Col. Smith, of Columbus. A resolution was adopted authorizing and instructing the Board of Directors to declare a dividend of three per cent.

From the report of the President we learn that "the gross revenue for the year has been $469,458 52; the cost of operating $249,770 20 the nett earnings $219,688 32. These are the largest receipts which the Road has ever realized, and the fact that their growth has been attained by the enlargement of our domestic business, renders it peculiarly satisfactory as auguring continued increase in the future from this source, with the development of the country.

"A comparison of the business of the past year with that of the preceding will show an increase upon

Way Travel		$7,547 56
Freight and Minor Sources,		39,655 91
Mails,		6,403 50
		53,606 97
Less diminished receipts on Through travel,		11,192 00
Net gain of receipts for the year,		$42,414 97

"The above shows in the gain from way travel, as compared with the gain from the same source in the previous year, a favorable increase. The gain from Freight is also in excess ot the gain from that branch of our business over that of the preceding year; and for the past two years taken together, the ratio of increase, over the receipts from that source for the year prior thereto, has been equivalent to fifty-nine per cent. In the past three years a very considerable revolution has taken place in the relations of the domestic and foreign business of the Road. In 1857 we derived a revenue from Through Travel of some two hundred and three thousand dollars, and from domestic business two hundred and seventeen thousand; this year, we have from foreign business one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and from domestic two hundred and eighty-eight thousand."

During the year the debt has been reduced $101,909 41. The debt is now $1,096,000 26.

Trustee's Sale of Valuable Property.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust executed to the subscriber by Thos. J. Curtis, Esq., for the purposes therein specified, that

Valuable Tract of Land,

known as the Mumford Swamp, situated within the limits of the Town of Fayetteville, and containing 110 Acres, will be offered for sale at the Market House, on Wednesday Dec. 5th, 1860.

The tract has recently been surveyed, and laid off in lots of from 5 to 12 acres each; with a street running through from Winslow to Gillespie street, near the centre of the tract, so that every lot will have a street front. The whole or any part will be sold at private sale, by application to the subscriber at his office, where a plot of the lands may be seen. It is the best farming land in the County or in the State, as every one knows who has seen the heavy crops of Hay made on it during the last 10 or 12 years.

Mr. Curtis has a plot of the land, and will take pleasure in showing it to any one wishing to examine it.

W. McL. McKAY, Trustee.

Fayetteville, Nov. 7, 1860. 68-tts

Kerosene Oil, light colored, just received by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Nov. 7 1860. 67tf

White Potash, just received by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Nov. 7, 1860. 67tf

Mixed Canary Seed, just received by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Nov. 7, 1860. 67tf

Blue Vitriol,
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
October 17, 1860. 62itf

Kerosene Oil,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
WHITE POTASH,
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
October 17, 1860. 62itf

Mixed Canary Seed,
RED CLOVER "
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
October 17, 1860. 62itf

LIME.

100 CASKS UNSLAKED in prime order, for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Sept. 13, 1860. 52itf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 811ypd

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3, 1859 9-tf7

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 22d, 1860.

The Palestine has arrived at this port from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 9th inst.

We receive the announcement, by this arrival, of the entry of King Victor Emanuel into Naples. He arrived there on the morning of the 7th, in company with Garibaldi, and they proceeded together to the Cathedral, and subsequently to the royal palace, which was the scene of great festivities. From Rome we learn that the dissolution of the Pope's army is positive. He will hereafter have left to him only a guard of 3000 men. There was a report that a treaty of peace with China had been signed at Tien-tsin. The Prince of Wales had not yet arrived in England.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9th.—Cotton —The sales for the week reach 95,000 bales—the market closing at an advance of ⅛ a ¼d. for the week. The middling qualities had improved most. Stock in port 686,000 bales, of which 477,000 are American.

For Flour and Wheat there is but little inquiry and prices are weak. Corn—all qualities have slightly declined.

War Against the Federal Officers.—Official despatches just received at Washington state that Col. Montgomery has commenced war on the federal officers in Kansas, particularly on the land office agents. Gen. Harney has been ordered thither to suppress disturbances.

Cotton Burned.—The ship John R. Wood, for Liverpool, with 900 bales of cotton on board, was burned at New Orleans on Monday. The loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $80,000.

Congress.—The second session of the 36th Congress will commence on next Monday.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. Oct. Term, 1860.

A. W. Pool & Co., vs. Timothy Lucas.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Timothy Lucas, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, that the said Timothy Lucas be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in January next, and show cause, if any he has, why the said Lands shall not be condemned for the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's Debt, Interest and Cost of suit, and sale ordered accordingly.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, the first Monday in October, A. D. 1860.

73*6t] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1860.

John H. Montgomery, Adm'r. of Green Smith, Dec'd., vs. Richmond Smith, John Smith, Nelson Smith, Nancy Johnson, widow of Thomas Johnson, Dec'd. Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

ON motion, It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Smith, Nelson Smith, Nancy Johnson, widow of Thomas Johnson, Dec'd., and Cuddey Smith, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer newspaper, published in the town of Fayetteville, that the said John Smith, Nelson Smith, Nancy Johnson, and Cuddy Smith, be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in the town of Troy, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday of Oct., A. D. 1860.

73*6t] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform, ON WHEELS, to weigh 900 and 1200 lbs.
"Union" Platform and Dish, to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds.
The above are the best Scales made in the United States. Every Scale sold is WARRANTED TO BE CORRECT.
For sale at New York prices (adding expenses) by
W. N TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."
June 6. 24-itf

1860.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &C.

JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites attention of Physicians and others.

Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guarantied both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Corner Market Square.
Aug. 23. 46-tf

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE BY
S. J. HINSDALE, Ag't.
Sept. 13. 52-itf

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address
J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers;
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.
June 6, 1860. 24-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26, 1860.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Nov. 22, 1860.

A man who wishes to retain a feeling of veneration for the public authorities should be cautious how he exposes himself to a close observation of their doings. I do not say that "familiarity breeds contempt." I only say, that I regret that I have been here in this time of great anxiety and danger, to see the most grave of our public questions treated now with levity and then with blind passion; and most of all that party discipline powerful enough to drag into the vortex of secession some—many I have heard,—who left their constituents professing to be Union men. All these signs of—I say degeneracy?—have come under my observation. Early this morning, Mr. Ferebee offered resolutions affirming a determination to maintain all our rights in the Union, and declaring that the election of a sectional President, however much to be deplored, is not itself a sufficient cause for dissolving the Union. I made a few remarks, in which he read from the Charleston Mercury a portion of an editorial article in which the idea of a conference with Virginia and other "frontier States" was scouted with a sneer of scorn. The South, it said, meant to go out and after they had done the deed, Virginia and the frontier States would be graciously admitted into the Southern confederacy. If any thing could have added to the mortification produced by Gov. Ellis's proposal to ask South Carolina and the others to join in a Convention, it is this. South Carolina will either treat the proposal with contempt, and for once be right. A State which has been systematically insulted and overlooked by South Carolina should not have appealed to South Carolina for *any thing*. Impressed these feelings moved the Democrats. Mr. Ferebee moved that his resolutions lie on the table and be printed, so as to give time for calm reflection. But no fire-eater moved to postpone them indefinitely, and the Speaker decided that this motion took precedence. Mr. Ferebee's. From this unrighteous decision, however, he was soon driven. "Then we will reject the motion to lay on the table," said the Democrats—and so they did. Then came the motion to postpone indefinitely, and for the reason that the mover had no idea of having such an important question *sprung on the House*. When it was replied that so far from being sprung on the House, the mover had himself asked that they lay on the table and be printed, the party discovered that they had made a mistake, and forthwith took the back track, the motion to postpone was withdrawn, and Ferebee's resolutions, with counter resolutions offered by Mr. Hoke, were referred to the committee on Federal Relations, of which, by the way, Judge Person is Chairman, with three others who are said to be secessionists, and one solitary Union man, Mr. Melvin of Alamance—a true and an able man, however.

Then Dr. Henry of Bertie offered a resolution that no disunionist ought to be elected to any office by the Legislature. The Democrats fairly laughed this out of countenance, as indeed they were bound to do to be consistent with the action of their caucus last night, renominated Clingman for re-election to the U. S. Senate. Mr. Ferebee, by the way, read an extract from Clingman's disunion letter of 1856 to Charlotte.

Having had enough of the Commons for one morning I walked into the Senate, only to see a still more spectacle, if possible. I found the Hon. Bedford Brown delivering a roaring speech against a proposition to add to the Rules of the Senate a provision that no paper should be allowed, under the right of petition, to present any paper to the Senate abusive of a Senator or a committee of the Senate, for the discharge of a duty assigned them by the Senate. One would have supposed that a very small amount of self-respect would suffice to secure a unanimous adoption of a rule to prevent the insult from being offered, through the Senate, to the Senator, or to any of its committees or members, for doing the orders of the Senate. But no. The Democrats 23 to 19 Whigs, rejected the Rule, and thus indicated their readiness to submit to such an insult. It was sad, a sickening spectacle.

Next we had a bill offered by Mr. Avery to remit the penalties imposed by law upon the banks in case of suspension—in effect legalizing suspension of specie payments. This passed its first reading and Mr. Avery was anxious to have it rushed through its 2d and 3d readings; but the Rules forbade this, and the Rules could not be suspended without unanimous consent. Such a matter was arranged, after a good deal of talk, by considering the Rules which had just been adopted as adding one allowing the Rules to be suspended by a two-thirds vote. They were then suspended and the bill put on its 2d reading. Here Mr. Brown rose and broke off a prodigious amount of sound and fury against the dreadfully demoralizing influences of suspension of banks, the evils of paper money, &c., &c., all of which ended in his voting for the bill to legalize suspension. What a wonderful influence a democratic suspension bill can have! If it had been a Whig suspension bill Mr. Brown would doubtless have "shed the last drop of his blood," (as the saying of every patriot politician is) before he would have voted for it. He stipulated however for a proviso, which of course Mr. Avery yielded, that the Banks should not, during the period of suspension, diminish the aggregate of their discounts. In vain Gov. Morehead and Mr. Turner exposed the absurdity of this proviso, by showing that the banks would have no inducement or necessity to curtail during suspension, for that their policy and interest would be to relieve the community by a moderate expansion, but that the right to curtail when they should be about to resume specie payments, was indispensable to enable them to strengthen themselves for that resumption. Mr. Brown would not listen to any of this; but charged that the banks made money by these times of difficulty, and therefore that they so managed, or were tempted so to manage, as to cause them. That this is a mistake any one may see by examining the semi-annual returns of the banks, as I had occasion to do some time ago, when I found that the profits of the banks were *less* during suspension than during periods of specie payments. Any one at all familiar with the actual operations of banks cannot but know, that they have as much reason to dread hard times as individuals, and that their profits are injuriously affected along with those of individuals. But there is a blind ignorance on this subject, as well as others, which will not be enlightened by any amount of common sense uttered by such practical men as Gov. Morehead.

As to this particular proviso of Mr. Brown's suggestion, Mr. Turner happily ridiculed it by showing that if the bill should pass and a debtor to a bank should go forward to pay a thousand dollars, the bank could not legally receive it unless it had another man standing at the counter ready to borrow a like amount, for it must not reduce its amount of discounts! Even this did not move the solid phalanx (I had almost written solid of democracy. The proviso was passed and the bill was passed. Doubtless it will pass the Commons to-morrow.

It seems strange to me, that a gentleman like Mr. Brown cannot see, that the private business of bank directors and bank stockholders is injuriously affected by pecuniary panics, and that their stocks and property all fall along with those of other people, during such periods of distress. Such being manifestly the case, why should Mr. Brown argue that bank stockholders desire to increase the bank profits at their own expense in other matters? But above all, how can he be so uncharitable as to charge or insinuate that any bank stockholder or director would deliberately bring the

tress and ruin upon his neighbors for the sake of making a little more profit to the bank, even supposing such would be its effect, as it clearly is not?

As I have stated, the Democratic Caucus last night nominated Mr. Clingman for re election—which may be regarded, not as any evidence of his peculiar fitness, or great popularity, but as the result of the most assiduous and systematic process of *button-holing* ever seen even in Raleigh. After all this—these personal appeals which so few people have the manly firmness to resist,—I learn that he received but a bare majority in a caucus from which some 17 Democrats are said to have been absent. I heard from a Democrat, who had it from a member who was in the caucus, that the vote stood, for Clingman 40, Person 16, Avery 15, and Brown 6. In all, 37 against 40; 77 present out of 94, I believe. The nomination, however, is considered binding upon all, and so his election is secured.

Besides this, I understand that all the present Judges and Solicitors were re-nominated, including Solicitor Settle, in spite of his Douglasism.

Still more, I understand that Gov. Ellis's Message was fully endorsed. A most accommodating caucus indeed!

RALEIGH, Nov. 23.

In the Commons to-day, some discussion occurred on Federal Relations, which I did not hear. After this, the Bank Suspension bill was debated and passed its three readings, under a suspension of rules, by a nearly unanimous vote. Messrs. Merrimon, Crumpler, and others spoke against it, and Messrs. Hill of Caswell, Ransom and others advocated it. To the exceedingly wise proviso incorporated by the Senate yesterday, that the banks shall not diminish their discounts, some member desired to introduce a twin proviso, that they shall not diminish their notes in circulation! To my surprise, the House rejected it. The two ought by all means to have gone together.

In the Senate, the only thing of interest that occurred whilst I was present was a speech by the Hon. Bedford Brown, which, whatever I may think of his financial notions, was worthy of all praise. After expressing his strong States Rights sentiments, and contending for the right to secede, he declared emphatically, that in his opinion the election of Lincoln and Hamlin was in itself *no cause for secession;* and further, that *there is now no sufficient cause for it.* He was for appealing to the sober second thought of the people of the North who had wronged us. He knew that we had many friends there, and he was sure they would stand by us. But even if Lincoln has the disposition to wrong us, both Houses of Congress and the Judiciary are against him; and without their aid he can do nothing. Mr. Brown declared that the period has not yet arrived for an extreme measure, though he did not deny that it might come. In disunion, said he, I can see not one ray of hope!

Mr. Brown was listened to with great attention. No one replied to him; and it is the general opinion that it was a timely appeal, calculated, if any thing can, to arrest the tendency of the Democratic members to unite in favor of disunion.

It is said that Mr Clingman looks anxious to-day, and surprise is expressed that his election has not been called up. It is whispered that one Democrat at least has declared a determination to resist any motion to go into the election. He is for disunion, and therefore opposed to electing a Senator at all. If true, this may account for the Senator's anxiety.

Judge Manly, of the Supreme Court, was confirmed to-day by a vote of 138 to some 18 or 20 scattering.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We condense from the Raleigh Press a few items of proceedings on Tuesday and Wednesday in addition to the report in our last.

In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Turner of Orange introduced a bill to amend the Constitution; Mr. Slaughter of Hertford a bill to call a convention on the Federal Basis to abolish capitation tax on slaves, and to provide for their taxation according to value, as other species of property. Mr. Street a bill to amend an Act entitled "an Act to establish the Bank of Commerce." All read and ordered to be printed.

On Thursday, Mr. Morehead offered a bill to repeal the 18th section of the 31st chapter of the Revised Code. This bill provides for "the election of Judges from the State at large" instead of from the circuits.

Mr. Street introduced a bill to bind out certain free persons of color. The remainder of the session was spent in discussing rules and Bank suspension, of which a fuller report is furnished in our editorial correspondence than in the Press, and we omit a synopsis.

On Friday, the Senate accepted the House amendment reducing the quantity of the Gov's Message to be printed to 30 for each member.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Brown, Avery, Outlaw and Stowe, as the Senate Branch of the Joint Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Hall presented the proceedings of the Wilmington Secession Meeting. Mr. Brown of Caswell spoke at length, as stated elsewhere. The proceedings were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Morehead introduced a bill to "incorporate the Garden Valley Mining Company." Mr. Lane a bill to provide for the appointment of Tax Collectors for Wayne and Haywood. Mr. Taylor a bill authorizing the Sheriff of Brunswick to collect arrears of taxes. Mr. Morehead a bill to repeal a section of the 21st chapter of the Revised Code relative to Internal Improvements. Mr. Stubbs a bill to diminish the costs of Law Suits. All passed 1st reading.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting several reports and resolutions from the Legislatures of New York, South Carolina and Mississippi. (These are old documents received about a year ago, after the John Brown raid.)

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, when Mr. Spelman was nominated by Mr. Hoke, for Public Printer, Mr. Ferebee as a Union man uninfluenced by partizan feeling, asked if the putting aside the gentleman, who had lately discharged the duties of that office, was brought about by his being a decided Union man; and whether the present nominee was brought forward on account of views to the contrary?

Mr. Hoke said he was not prepared to answer the question, nor did he recognize the right of the gentleman from Camden to inquire into their family affairs. He did not know that the matter had been considered by the members, nor did he think it the proper time to meet the matter. When the time arrived he was ready to meet the issue.

Mr. Henry of Bertie introduced a bill to call a Convention to alter the State Constitution; and Mr. Crumpler a bill to alter the Constitution by legislative enactment. Both ordered to be printed.

On Wednesday, the House Standing Committees were announced:—

Claims.—Messrs. Williams of Nash, Small, Albritton, Stanford, Blue, Guthrie, Foust, Mendenhall, Barrow, Cline, and Pearson.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Person, Bridgers, Ransom, Poindexter, Batchelor, Fleming, Davis of Rutherford, Hill, Hoke, Merrimon and Yeates.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Fleming, Love of Haywood, Fagg, Hayes, Meares, Clark of Craven, Green of Franklin, Waters, Waugh, Mebane, and Baxter.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Baxter, Speight, Davis of Bladen, Rogers, Kelly, Kallum, Siler, Martin, Woodward, Potts, and Clark of Davidson.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Waters, Polk, Peebles, Farrow, McMillan, Cheek, Simonton, Burgin, Cansady, Mordecai, and Mitchener.

Education.—Messrs. Jenkins, Ferebee, Ward, Faison, Russ, Taylor, Crumpler, Harriss, Siler, White, and Hall.

Private Bills.—Messrs. Wright, Ferguson, Gaither, Marsh, Foy, Watson, Newby, Wilkerson, Pope, Gorrell, Barringer, Davis of Mecklenburg, Jordan and Padgett.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Bynum, Booth, Williamson, Bullock, Tapscott, Howard, Lemmonds, Dickson, Williams of Cumberland, Ewell, and Davis of Halifax.

Mr. Foy introduced a bill to amend the charter of White Oak Navigation Company. Mr. Wooten a bill to amend Revised Code, chapter 78, county revenue and charges. Mr. Bowman a bill to establish a new county to be called Mitchell. Mr. Stanford a bill to amend revised code, chapter 114; Usury. All appropriately referred.

On Thursday, a considerable debate occurred as to Federal politics, growing out of resolutions offered by Mr. Ferebee. See editorial correspondence.

Mr. Stanford introduced a bill to exempt one negro from execution.

Mr. Waters a bill, making it felony to circulate incendiary communications.

Mr. Folk a bill to abolish the office of State Geologist.

The following were announced as the House members of the Joint Committee on Federal relations: Messrs. Person, Hoke, Newby, Green of Franklin, and Mebane.

The Senate proposition to print 50 copies of the Message for each member was cut down to 30.

Thos. Settle Esq., was re-elected Solicitor of the 4th Circuit without opposition.

On Friday, Mr. Simonton of Iredell offered resolutions declaring that while North Carolina would maintain at every hazard her constitutional rights, and strongly condemned the doctrines and deplored the success of the Republican party, she did not deem the result of the late election a cause for separation. Mr. Shaw presented the Wilmington resolutions. Referred. Mr. Russ of Wake, a resolution instructing the committee on Federal Relations to report as to the propriety of sending Commissioners to confer with Commissioners of other Southern States.

Mr. Cowles offered a bill to prevent free passes on the Railroads in which the State is interested, except to the officers of such roads. Mr. Fleming and Mr. Crumpler bills to prohibit the emancipation of slaves by will or devise. Referred.

Mr. Person offered a resolution that all resolutions upon Federal Relations be printed and referred to the committee on Federal Relations, unless otherwise ordered; which gave rise to a long and (as reported) pointless discussion before adoption.

During this day's session Wm. Lander, Esq. was re-elected Solicitor of the Lincoln District, receiving 92 votes to 70 for Mr. Crumpler, Whig Commoner from Ashe.

[From some unaccountable cause we have no letter from our Raleigh correspondent, and consequently no account of Saturday's proceedings.]

GOV. ELLIS'S MESSAGE.—It was our intention to offer some comments on Gov. Ellis's Message, but events so crowd upon us that we have neither time nor room. We have before us now sufficient matter to fill another entire paper, which we cannot publish. Included in this is a speech of that great Statesman of Georgia, Mr. Stephens, who has unfortunately retired from public life, but who yet lifts his voice against the mad career of South Carolina, and those who go with her. It is possible that his voice—the voice of true patriotism no less than of wisdom—may prevail in Georgia, and that that Empire State of the South may not be "precipitated" into disunion, though no one doubts what her course will be if the North shall fail of that full return to a sense of constitutional duty of which, we rejoice to say, there are a good many hopeful signs.

But perhaps the Raleigh Standard may save *us* the necessity of much comment on the message. See the extracts we make from that paper; and it promises more of the same sort.

When the passage about George the Third, as quoted by the Standard, was read in the Commons, the Democrats applauded, which they did at no other part of the Message. We submit that the application to our present condition of the rebellion against George the Third is not at all apposite. George the Third had been long on the throne, and had pursued towards the colonies a systematic and intolerable oppression. But they exhausted every means to obtain redress. They appealed, through long years, to the King, the Parliament, and the People of Great Britain, and did not resolve on independence, (or secession,) till more than a year after an actual state of war had existed. Gov. Ellis, on the contrary, is in favor of secession, (disunion, and revolution,) before Lincoln has committed a solitary act of hostility to us, and when there is hope that every really practical right that we demand will be admitted. Lincoln himself has consistently maintained that the South is entitled to a fugitive law, and to an unobstructed slave trade between the States, and declared that he is opposed to any interference with that institution in the States or the District of Columbia. And there are now loud calls, by Republicans and Republican papers, upon the Republican States which have passed "personal liberty bills," to repeal them. In this state of things Gov. Ellis would have the people of North Carolina to treat Lincoln as our Revolutionary fathers treated George the Third, only more summarily and with no patient appeals at all. Does he desire a seven years' war with the North? Is he prepared with men and money for that dire calamity? Will not the people prefer to give Lincoln a trial, or at least to use some such means as those tried in the case of George the Third.

There is much to complain of in the part of the message devoted to "taxation and revenue." We will refer to two points only. The Governor states the number of slaves at 315,000 and of white population at 800,-000, and then says,—

"The amount of taxes collected from the former, as appears from the comptroller's books, is $127,662, and from the latter $53,332, for the present year. These sums when apportioned among our entire population of each, would allow 40 cents for every slave and 6¾ cents for each white person."

This is both a loose and a deceptive statement of the facts. *No* "taxes are collected *from* slaves," though taxes are collected from white people upon slave property; and the amount collected from white population is several hundred thousands of dollars, instead of $53,-332.

The Governor recommends that the land tax be reduced from 20 cents to 15 cents on the $100 value, and doubtless great credit will be claimed for such a reduction of taxes. But he omitted to tell the people, what is the fact, that very nearly the same amount of taxes will be collected upon lands at 15 cents as heretofore at 20 cents. The reason of this is, that by the former assessment the aggregate value of lands was $98,-075,969, whilst under the present assessment is is $127,-075,772. Now $98,075,969 at 20 cents yields $196,150, and $127,075,772 at 15 cents will yield $190,612.

These may be called "artful dodges" of the Governor.

In conclusion, we call attention to the *large space* which the Coal Fields Railroad, on the completion of that important work, has secured in the message—*Five full lines!*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.—On Saturday afternoon a crowd fairly packed the Town Hall, but as the call had been for a *County* meeting, and the notice (only two days,) had been too short to bring together many from beyond the town, it was moved and carried to adjourn till Tuesday of next week (County Court) at 11 A. M. at the Court House. In the mean time the Chairman, Alex'r Johnson, Esq., was authorized to appoint a committee of one from each captain's district to prepare business for the meeting. The crowd was then resolved into a Town Meeting, Col. John MacRae in the chair, but almost immediately adjourned. A notice was then given of a meeting in the evening, the proceedings of which will be found elsewhere. It proceeded from the minority, who had opposed adjournment, and the call on the streets was for a "Southern Rights Meeting."

BANK SUSPENSIONS.—The banks in this place suspended specie payments on Friday last. We presume the chief effects of this *here* will be to put a stop to the semi-weekly visits of brokers and to ease the money market. There will, we suppose, be no refusal of such small amounts of specie as are required for change, travel, &c. What will be the effect upon exchange we do not know, but probably it will have a tendency to keep it more in private hands than usual. Indeed, confidence is so weakened that merchants will be indisposed, we think, to ship produce. They cannot tell whom to trust.

The suspension is general, we believe universal, (perhaps excepting Georgia,) South of New York, and there the banks are very strong and are making a united effort to avoid suspension. Yet specie is selling at 3 to 5 per cent. premium. Stocks were a little better on Friday.

VIRGINIA.—All the counties in, and Bell's majority 259. Three counties not yet official will probably increase this to 300.

This makes Mr Bell's Electoral vote 39, with a chance for 9 more in Missouri. Breckinridge 72. Douglas 3, with a chance for Missouri. Douglas beats Breckinridge very largely in the popular vote, and Bell runs him very close—perhaps beats him. The three together distance Lincoln.

THE CIVIL WAR.—Shall we thus denominate the very *uncivil* passages now going on between the Standard and Gov. Ellis? The former is certainly down upon the latter with a vim. It has drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard, and the Governor suffers accordingly. The Standard's articles produced a profound sensation in Raleigh on Friday. It is understood that more than one deputation from the Democracy had waited upon the Editor to implore him not to come out with these articles, as he had publicly declared he would do. But their importunities were of no avail.

The following are extracts from the Standard:

"*Governor's Message*.—There are portions of this document to which we earnestly and respectfully object. We regard portions of it as tending to disunion without good cause, and we fear that the purpose of the Governor is to "precipitate" the State into the same position occupied by South Carolina. We say this after a careful reading of the message. We regret that it is our duty to say it, for we were anxious, if possible, to approve the tone of the message and the policy recommended in it.

"The Governor recommends, in the first place, a consultation with the slaveholding States, and he then recommends that 'a Convention of the people of the State be called, to assemble immediately after the proposed consultation with other Southern States shall have terminated.' This consultation is to be held through commissioners or delegates, to be appointed by the Legislature, and *afterwards* the people of the State are to be consulted, or rather to be called upon to carry out the programme of disunion which this consultation will propose. In other words, steps are to be taken to dissolve the Union on account of the election of a President according to the Constitution, and the people are then to be called on, not to direct or control the consultation, *but merely to register and carry out the disunion schemes of the disunion leaders.* There it is, fellow-citizens, in plain English. *That* is the plan of your Governor. He desires to dissolve the Union, but he fears to trust the people with the question. He would agitate and arouse the passions in advance, and commit the honor and the pride of the State to disunion schemes; and then, and only then, would he consult the people of the State in their sovereign capacity, to know what *their* views are on the most important subjects that have ever engaged their attention. Such is the Democracy of Gov. Ellis—such is the respect which he entertains for his masters, the people of North-Carolina.

"We understand Gov. Ellis as emphatically advising the people of this State to resist the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. He says, "it is true Abraham Lincoln is elected President according to the forms of the Constitution; it is equally true that George the Third was the rightful occupant of the British throne, *yet our fathers submitted not to his authority*." That is, our fathers resisted George the Third, and we should resist Abraham Lincoln. We should resist him without trying him; we should leap violently into the untried scenes of anarchy and revolution simply because a bad man has been chosen President according to the forms of the Constitution. But we deny that George the Third was the "rightful occupant of the British throne." Our fathers fought not only against George the Third but against the doctrine of the Divine right of Kings. Every schoolboy knows this to be so, yet Gov. Ellis tells us that George the Third "was the *rightful* occupant of the British throne!"

"There are various other points in this disunion document which we will notice hereafter."

[The Standard here quotes what it said on the 17th inst., advising that we "*Watch and Wait*."]

"*The Election of State Printer*.—On Tuesday last Mr. John Spelman, of Salisbury, was elected State Printer by the Legislature of this State, having been previously nominated for that office by a Democratic caucus.

Mr. Spelman is a good printer, and will no doubt exert himself to execute the public work with "neatness, accuracy and dispatch." Rumor has it, however, that there was a sort of combination on the part of several persons, the object being to secure "the spoils," and at the same time to punish the Editor of this paper for certain alleged sins of his recently committed. The public printing has been executed for some time past at the Standard office, and no one has complained either of the style of the work or of the time occupied in doing it. We were a candidate for re-election, and our name was submitted to the caucus. We were defeated by a small majority, and then, like a true and loyal Democrat as we are, we yielded to the action of our party friends. We electioneered with no one for the office. We entered into no combinations for "the spoils." We concealed no opinion which we entertained in order to secure a re-election, but we frankly told every one with whom we conversed on the subject, that we were for a Constitutional Union, and opposed to disunion and civil war. *We were defeated mainly because of our devotion to a Constitutional Union.* The defeat of so humble a person as ourself is a matter of no moment in itself, except as it may indicate the course which public events are taking in this momentous crisis.

A bare majority of the party has solemnly declared, by this act of proscription towards us, that no man is to be recognized as a true Democrat or friend of his country, who is opposed to disunion at this time and for present causes. We are but the humble victim of this sweeping declaration. We denounce the disunionists, and we appeal to the people against them. We appeal from the secret ballot to the open and spoken word. We tell the Democracy of North Carolina, whom we have served so long and so faithfully, that we have never bolted a Convention nor refused to support a nominee. We are as loyal now as we ever were; but we should be a faithless sentinel on the watchtower if we failed to warn them, and the good people of this State, that the control of the party has been usurped by ambitious and designing men, who, if not ckecked in their course, will commit this State to revolution, anarchy, and civil war. Let the people rise in their majesty and say to these followers of William L. Yancey, *thus far, and no further*. Let them rescue their own cause, and the dearest interests of the State from the hands of professional and trading politicians The policy of these politicians is embodied in the message of Gov. Ellis,—a policy which, if adopted and carried out, will inevitably lead to a dissolution of the Union for insufficient causes, and bring down upon us all such calamities as have never been experienced on the Northern portion of this Continent. We predicted in the Standard of July last that the day was not distant when the battle would have to be fought in this State between Union and disunion—between those who would struggle for the preservation of the Union according to the Constitution, and those who, unwilling to trust to two departments of the government against one, and unwilling to rely on a returning sense of justice in the Northern people and the millions of true friends whom the South yet has in that portion of the Union, would madly rush into the vortex, black and bottomless, of revolution, secession, military domination, and civil war. *That time has arrived.* We stand like a rock against both disunion and submission. With both houses of Congress and the Supreme Court in our favor, we will try Mr. Lincoln, but we will not submit to the slightest indignity or the slightest encroachment on Southern rights. The very day he lays his hand on the honor of the South, or on its vital interests, that day the Constitution is broken and the Union perishes. Let us, then, *Watch and Wait*.

"These, brother Democrats, are our honest sentiments. We have uttered them time and again in these columns, and not one of you has called upon us to retract or qualify them. "Our offence hath this extent—no more." For this we have been proscribed. We have been assailed and censured for advocating your views and maintaining your cause. A naturalized Englishman, but recently a Democrat, with no claims on the Democratic party of the State, has been specially complimented and favored, while another, against whom no charge was preferred but that he was for the Constitution and the Union, and who had served you long and faithfully, has been repudiated without even the slightest recognition of his past fidelity. And this has been done, too, by the use of official influence. We entertain the belief that your Governor stepped from his high position to press the claims of his favorite and to shape the action of the caucus. The Clerk of the House of Commons, (Mr. Cantwell,) who is an avowed disunionist and who even dares to wear a disunion badge while acting as the Secretary of a Democratic caucus, violated the law of the State by giving out his printing to another office, supposed to be a party to the combination against us, and that too when we were the State Printer and entitled to the courtesy at his hands of being recognized as such.

"We trust our friends will not regard us as complaining because the public printing has been taken from us. We are not complaining, but protesting against the rule which has been established that no man is a true Democrat or a friend of his country who is opposed to secession and disunion. We protest against and denounce that rule. We declare that we are a better Democrat than John W. Ellis. *Our* Democracy has never before been questioned. *His* was in 1854, on the subject of distribution. It is well known to Democrats that he lost the nomination for Governor in 1854 on account of his *fishiness* on the subject of distribution; and it is well known also that he obtained the nomination at Charlotte in 1858, by a resort to means which would be considered unfair even by New York politicians. When he assumed the leadership of the Democratic party of the State our majority was 13,000. By the aid of all portions of the party, and on account of the unpopularity of distribution, he received a majority, in 1858, of some 16,000. But in 1860, under his lead, and as the result of a policy which *he* recommended, this majority was reduced to 6,000; and in the late election for President the majority was only 3,000. One or two more such victories under the lead of Gov. Ellis would inevitably place the State in the hands of the Opposition party.

SIGNS OF HOPE.—There are signs of better things from the North. The anti-Republican journals are fighting bravely and we think hopefully. Such leading Republican papers as we see indicate a returning reason. See, for instance, the extract elsewhere from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, *the* paper of all New England; and in several States movements are already on foot to follow its wholesome advice. Others, it is true, have foolish things to say, and are disposed to cover the backward movement with much bluster and bragging, to show that nobody is frightened. This is not unnatural. We have known such things, even to the South of us.

A BRIGHT IDEA.—One who calls himself "Quintus" is gravely arguing from day to day in the Charleston Courier that South Carolina can bring the government to a "dead lock" and all its concerns to irreparable ruin by withholding its Senators or its Representatives; that neither the Senate nor the House can organize, that there can be no Congress, unless Representatives are present in each House from each and all of the States! Quintus argues his case constitutionally; that is, he quotes from the Constitution words and sentences, and founds his *argument* upon them. Had he consulted the Congressional Globe instead of the Constitution, he would have discovered that not infrequently has Congress organized when in the condition named; and that discovery made, Quintus might possibly have escaped an attempt to prove that the framers of the Constitution (who are all dead) were fools, and avoided furnishing in himself a signal proof that "the fools are *not all* dead."

U. S. ARSENAL.—We find in the Richmond Whig a letter signed "Graham Daves, Private Secretary, &c.," and dated from "Executive Department, Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 17, 1860," in which the Private Secretary officially contradicts a report that the U. S. troops now here had been sent "at the solicitation of the Governor of North Carolina." Not satisfied with this proper contradiction of a false report, the Secretary adds, in *italics*, as follows:—

"*The object in sending the troops is wholly unknown, and the measure is regarded as totally unnecessary in itself, and at this time, exceedingly imprudent*, as having a tendency to increase the irritation of the public mind."

If Mr. Daves had troubled himself to inquire at Fayetteville, he might have discovered the object. Indeed, it was very distinctly stated in the Observer of the 15th, which was in the hands of quite a number of our subscribers and exchanges in Raleigh on the day before the date of his letter. So far from irritating the public mind, the Secretary may be assured that it has very materially *quieted* the public mind here. The troops were asked for here, and Secretary Floyd was not such a fool as to disregard the application, after his experience in regard to Harper's Ferry.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—The Raleigh Democratic Press has passed into the hands of Mr. Spelman, editor of the Salisbury Banner, and State Printer.

The Observer and some such papers have been very persistently twitting Mr. Spelman of the Salisbury Banner because of the crime, in their eyes, of not possessing much property.—*Wil. Journal.*

The Journal may again come to the conclusion that we treat it with undeserved harshness, but really we can see nothing that can be said of the above except that it is *wilfully untrue*.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Several communications, to our regret, are unavoidably postponed. Matter which we could not postpone has required a large supplement for this and our preceding issue, and what with sickness and other things we have had our hands too full to crowd in any more.

ERRORS.—The Contractor on the Fair Bluff and Cheraw routes (Maj. D. G. McRae,) was kind enough to detain his mails a half hour on Thursday last, that subscribers to the Observer might be supplied with the Extras containing the Governor's Message. That the detention should be as little as possible, the form was put to press without proof-reading, and in consequence it contained more typographical errors than we like to see in the Observer, though not many of much importance. They are corrected in the Supplement which accompanies to-day's paper.

LARGE PUMPKIN.—We are indebted to Mr. John Eldridge of Johnston county for a Pumpkin of the variety known as "some." It comes to us in what would have been in any preceding year "the nick of time;" for Thanksgiving is at hand, and what is Thanksgiving without a Pumpkin pie? We shall be able to answer that question after Thursday next, for we are just now too much incensed against our Yankee brethren to eat of that which is their national dish;—not to mention the fact that somebody has carried off the pumpkin, which was on exhibition at our office.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 13th inst., by L. C. King, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH SUTTON to Miss JULIA SUTTON, daughter of Theophilus Sutton, Esq.—all of Sampson county.

On Wednesday morning, the 21st inst., by the Rev. H. C. Parsons, Rev. F. M. KENNEDY, of the S. C. Conference, to Miss MARY A. LEDBETTER, daughter of the late Wm. J. Ledbetter of Anson county.

DIED,

On Uwharie, Randolph county, on the 26th ult. after a protracted illness, EUGENIA KATE, only daughter of W. L. and J. L. Thornburgh, aged 1 year 3 months and 14 days. [We cannot possibly find room for the long obituary which accompanies the above notice.]

Real Estate at Auction.

AT the Market House, on Thursday, the 6th Dec'r next, I shall sell the

Two Story Brick Store

on Person Street, recently occupied by James Sundy, dec'd, and known as the Dailey Store. Terms at sale.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Nov. 25, 1860. 73*2t

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Troy, N. C.: W W Andrews, Miles Ballard, R M Saunders, R J Polard, R M Wall, W S Eddis, Franklin Gardner, E D Gemy, T S Jordan, John Callis, Elizabeth Porter, Thos L Winslow, Mathew McMurley, S D Gordard, H P Davis, A C Harris, Adam York, M T Waddill, Peter H McEachin, Wm T Cole, D H Gould, John Larch, Geo C Mendenhall, J B Troy, Calton Stead, A D Martin, Wm M Peacock.

JAS. JORDAN, P. M.

Troy, Nov 23 1t

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

The Africa arrived yesterday with Liverpool dates to the 10th inst.

Victor Emmanuel has formally accepted the sovereignty of Naples. Garibaldi has resigned the Dictatorship and gone to his Island home.

The projected Cotton Company [noted in a late Observer, at length] is assuming definite shape. The capital is to be one hundred thousand pounds, to be invested in India to promote the growth of Cotton there.

Commercial.—Cotton steady and an average business done without quotable change. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Rosin dull at 5s. a 5s. 2d. Spirits closed heavy. Flour declined 6d.

The Troubles in Missouri.—A despatch from Warsaw, Mo., states that hand-bills are circulating there, calling the citizens to arms to arrest the raid of the outlaw Montgomery, and his cutthroat followers. A meeting has been held to call on the President for assistance. The Governor of Missouri has taken prompt steps to protect the citizens of the Kansas border. Five men had been murdered by Captain Montgomery, and others captured and probably killed.

The South Carolina Convention.—A despatch from Charleston says,—

Although the delegates elected to the South Carolina Convention will all favor secession, there will doubtless be two parties; one hot for immediate secession, and the other more calm and deliberative.

Fugitive Slave Brought Back.—Deputy Marshals O'Keefe and Dugan, of New York, arrived in this city, Thursday, having in custody a slave the property of James M. Winter, of Louisville, Kentucky. The fugitive was lodged in the Henrico county jail to await the arrival of his owner.

Richmond Whig.

Hon. Henry A. Wise.—Gov. Wise has offered his services to his Excellency Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, in case of an emergency, and if not required by Virginia.

New York Election.—Official returns from every county in the State, sum up as follows:—For Lincoln 361,367; for fusion 313,640; Lincoln's majority 47,727.

AUGUSTA, Geo., Nov. 23.—It is reported in Bank circles to-day, that Gov. Brown will veto any law sanctioning a suspension of the Banks, unless Georgia secedes.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 23.—This week has been the gloomiest on record. Total sales of cotton only 734 bales.

The Rev. Angus C. McNeill, of the Presbyterian Church, while preaching, on Sunday week, in the Brick church, near Pleasant Hill, Dallas county, Alabama, of which he was pastor, on Romans v. 12, suddenly sank into his seat, when about half through his discourse, and died almost instantly, without a struggle or a groan.

Homicide at the Scotch Fair, Laurel Hill.—At the late fair, two persons engaged in gambling, after night, got into a dispute, when one, by the name of Neal, shot another, by the name of Sadler, in the head, which caused his death a few days afterwards. Neal made his escape. He was from Fayetteville, and Sadler from near Raleigh.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—November 26.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Receipts of all kinds of produce have been remarkably light since last Review. Every thing very dull; Cotton, Flour and Spirits Turpentine all have a declining tendency. Cotton, fair to good, 9½ to 10; ordinary to middling, 6½ to 7½. Flour, Family $8; Super 7 75; Fine 7 50; Scratched 7 25. Spts Turpentine 30 to 31.

We omit Table, as things are unsettled.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Nov. 24, 1860.

Business dull and produce difficult to sell: transactions small.

Turpentine, Yellow $2, Virgin 1 60, Hard 1 05. Tar $2. Pea Nuts 1 15 to 1 25. No other transactions. During the week, last sales of Spirits 34. Common Rosin 80 to 85. Super Flour 8 25. Cotton 10¼ to 10⅔. Timber 5 rafts at $5 to $10 (on credit.)

At New York, Cotton steady at 10¾ according to telegraph report at the close on Friday. The Journal of Commerce of that morning quotes it nominal at 10½. Southern Flour 5 25 to 5 65. Spirits firm at 37.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Nov. 16 and 19, Strs Flora and A P Hurt, with Goods for Geo Lauder, S J Hinsdale, W, Gas Works, Geo McNeill, Cedar Falls Co, Dr Hayworth, A A McKethan, J R Lee, Capt Hurt, C W Andrews, C M Vanorsdell, J Utley, S T Hawley & Son, J M Vann, O S Baldwin & Co, W H Carver, A M Campbell, J Ottarburg, R Jones, Worth, Wightman & Co, H & E J Lilly, Headen & Bynum.

Lutterloh's Line. November 21. St'r North Carolina with goods for Lieut C P Kingsbury, J W Baker, R E Heide, J H Pritchett, J W Lett, C T Haigh & Sons, G W Williams & Co, Lieut C P McGary, Jas Kyle, W N Tillinghast, J R Lee, J H Hall, C E Leete, S W illinghast, T S Lutterloh.

Cape Fear Line. Nov. 24, Str A P Hurt, with Goods for J W Lett, A A McKethan, H & E J Lilly, J R Murchison, J C Roberts, Worth, Wightman & Co.

Freight Received per Western Rail Road.

Wednesday, Nov. 21.—86 Bbls Flour, 5667 feet Lumber, 100 bushels Wheat, 14 bales Cotton, 40 sacks Oats, 1 hhd and box Bacon, 2 bbls Lard, 49 cords Wood, and sundries, for G W Williams & Co, R McDaniel, T S Lutterloh, A N McDonald, D & W McLaurin, and others.

Friday, Nov. 23.—26 bbls and 31 bags Flour, 14 sacks Oats, 2 boxes Shoes, 32 bbls Spts Turpentine, 58 bbls Soapstone, 60 cords Wood, and sundries, for C T Haigh & Sons, G W Williams & Co, A N McDonald, J M Worth, T S Lutterloh, and others.

THE EXERCISES OF THE BUFFALO MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOLS

WILL BE OPENED TUESDAY, JANUARY 1st 1860.

TO those who will favor us with their patronage, we would say, no pains are spared for the intellectual, moral and religious advancement of those who are placed under our care.

Being in a quiet and moral community of farmers, there are as few of the allurements of vice as are found in any situation.

Buffalo is two miles West of Jonesboro'.

Students coming on the Fayetteville & W. R. R. will be brought over free of charge, if they will let us know when to meet them.

At least fifty students can be accommodated with board, within one and a half miles of the School Rooms, at $40 per Session of five months.

Eight or ten young Ladies can board in the family of the Principals.

Tuition as heretofore, viz: $8, $10, $12 50, and $16, according to advancement.

One-half of board and tuition due at the commencement, and the other at the middle of the Session.

D. McINTYRE & LADY, Principals.

Buffalo, Nov. 23. 73*4t

Spalding's Prepared Glue,

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

A SINGLE Bottle of "Spalding's Prepared Glue" will save ten times its cost annually, to every household. A Brush accompanies every bottle Price 25 Cents. Call at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

Over Coats, Shawls, Blankets,

Low prices, at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S

Nov. 26. 1t

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to A. HOLMES, Jr., are requested to come immediately and settle, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer.

A. HOLMES, Jr.

Nov. 22. 73-2t

PUBLIC MEETING IN FAYETTEVILLE.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the town was held in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening, 24th inst., upon the great and exciting question of Southern Rights. The meeting was organized by calling to the chair G. W. I. Goldston Esq., and requesting Messrs. J. T. Rose and J. R. McDonald to act as Sec's. After a brief explanation of the object of the meeting, Messrs. W. G. Broadfoot, Thos. Waddill, W. A. Rose, Neill McKay, and W. G. Matthews, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. After an interval of a few moments, occupied by an able, interesting, and patriotic speech from D. J. Devane Esq. of Sampson, the committee presented the following preamble add resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, The present state of the country demands expression of public opinion, and it being a privilege guarantied under the Bill of Rights, and consecrated in the Revolutionary struggle, for any portion of the people to meet together and consult for the common good. Therefore

Resolved, First, That the repeated acts of aggression on the part of a purely sectional party of the Northern States on the rights of the South, the total disregard of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of the President of the United States, requires on the part of the Legislature and the people of the State, immediate preparation for the defence of the *Rights of North Carolina.*

Resolved, Second, That the *Constitution* of the United States is a compact of sovereign independent States, and that the right of Secession exists wherever it is necessary to protect the property of persons from oppressive legislation or when there is a failure on the part of Congress to recognize and secure to the Southern States their rights under the Constitution.

Resolved, Third, That we approve especially of that part of the Governor's Message on Federal Relations, to-wit: a consultation with Southern States, and a Convention of the people of this State, the reorganization of the Militia, and the formation of a corps of ten thousand Volunteers with sufficient appropriation to furnish the necessary arms and equipments.

Resolved, Fourth, That North Carolina, in the bosom of whose sons first burned the fires of liberty, and the State which proclaimed the first Declaration of Independence, will be the last to yield her rights or abjectly submit to the domination of the Black Republican party.

Resolved, Fifth, That we approve of holding a Convention of the people of Cumberland County on Tuesday of December Court.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be offered to the newspapers of Fayetteville, Salisbury, Raleigh and Wilmington, with a request for publication.

Upon motion, a committee was appointed to wait on Hon. W. Winslow with a request to address the meeting. Maj. J. P. Leonard also addressed the meeting, and in a fervent manner defended our rights. Gov. Winslow then came forward and spoke at some length, setting forth with his usual logical force the dangers which threaten us, and proposing to submit to a Convention of the people the responsibility of redressing our grievances. J. C. Dobbin Esq. was called on and responded with a short but forcible speech; after which the meeting adjourned.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ch'n.

JAS. T. ROSE, JAS. R. MCDONALD, } Sec's.

A Card.

A LEATHER TRUNK with canvass cover marked "W. S. D. Clinton, N. C." took a wrong direction from the Fayetteville Hotel during the late Fair. Any stage, or railroad agent, landlord, or individual having such a trunk will please return it to the Fayetteville Hotel or give the proprietor notice of its whereabouts.

T. WADDILL.

Nov. 22, 1860. 78 3t

Wilmington Daily Journal 2 times; bill to T. W.

SELLING OFF AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

The balance of my Fall & Winter Stock of

Silks, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Delaines, Debeges, Valencias; French, English and American Prints; Bonnets, Artificials, Ribbons; Dress Trimmings; Cloaks; Shawls; House-keeping Goods; Table Linens; Hosiery; Zephyr Work; Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings;

Ready-Made Clothing;

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps; Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valices; Umbrellas; Musical Instruments, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Will be offered much below the usual

COST FOR CASH

A rare opportunity for all those wishing new Goods at a great Bargain

Call at Nos. 14 and 16 Hay St., at GEORGE BRANDT'S.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1860. 73itf

Notice! Notice!!

HAVING made up my mind to close out my present stock of Goods, I shall offer great inducements to those who wish to buy anything in my line. Being connected with a manufacturing Firm at the beginning of last Fall, I had the advantage of getting my Goods at manufacturing prices, and at such I will now offer the remainder of my Stock, which consists of

Fine and Common Overcoats, Cloth, Cass. and Tweeds Coats; Pants and Vests of every description; Shirts, Linen and Marseilles; Under Garments of all kinds; Suspenders; Carpet Sacks; Pocket Books, &c., &c.

The above Goods are well-made, and will certainly be sold at cost. Therefore those who wish to select a good Coat must come immediately.

Those who are indebted to Greentree & Co., or to myself, must settle up immediately, as I cannot give any further indulgence. My books shall be closed to all.

S. BARNUM,
No. 13, North-east of the Market.

Nov. 24. 73-tJ

SPECIAL TERM.

State of North Carolina, Cumberland Co.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1860.

His Honor ROBERT S. FRENCH, Judge Presiding.

IT is ordered that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for Cumberland County, be held on the First Monday in February A. D. 1861, and that publication thereof be made in the several newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville

Jurors, Suitors and Witnesses in civil cases are hereby notified to be in attendance.

From the Minutes.

J. W. BAKER, Clerk.

Nov. 24. 63-tc

Presbyterian copy.

Steam Saw Mill for Sale!

THE Subscriber offers for sale a sixteen HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE, with saw mill attached; also a cut-off saw and necessary fixtures for cutting lumber on the most approved plan. I will furnish a site to run it on for one or two years, and timber is convenient in the edge of Pine timber bordering on the Oak; where all the lumber can be readily disposed of from $8 to $20 per thousand ft. With good management the mill will easily cut from three to five thousand feet per day. Any person wishing to invest in a paying business, would do well to examine the property; or address the subscriber at Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.

HUGH W. DIXON.

November 15th, 1860. 73-3t*pd

Executor's Notice and Sale.

HAVING qualified at September Term, 1860, of Cumberland County Court as Executor on the Estate of Mrs. Susan Grady, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Further Notice.

I WILL expose to public sale on the 18th Dec'r, (Tuesday,) on a credit of six months, all the perishable property of the above estate, consisting of

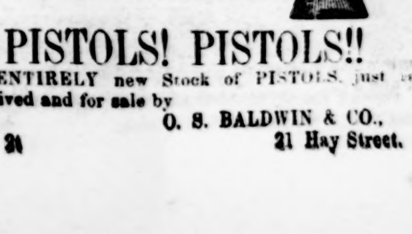
Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Stock Hogs, and Fat Hogs, one Yoke Oxen, the crop of Corn, Fodder and Peas, Carriage and Cart, Plantation Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c., &c.

Also, one Negro Girl, fifteen years old.

FARQ'D SMITH, Exr.

Nov. 24, 1860. 73*t4

Carolinian copy 2t.



PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

AN ENTIRELY new Stock of PISTOLS, just received and for sale by

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,

2t 21 Hay Street.

GUANO.

A SUPPLY of No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, always on hand. C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
Oct. 20. 66-2t-*6t

SWAN ISLAND GUANO.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received a small lot of SWAN ISLAND PHOSPHATIC, ORGANIC and AMMONIATE GUANO, said to be a superior article. It is put up in barrels, containing about 275 lbs. Price 50 dollars per Ton.

We should be glad to have its quality tested by Agriculturists. C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
Oct. 29. 65*6t

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by
JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 46*tf

Just Received!

Our FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

A great variety of BOOTS and SHOES, for Ladies, Men, Misses, Boys, and Children.

Also, heavy WINTER SHOES, for Negroes.

Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Linings, Bindings, &c.; Kerseys, Linseys, Osnaburgs, Sheetings; Shawls for Ladies and Gentlemen.

And a great variety of other articles. All of which you will please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. J. O. BOON & CO.
Oct. 22, 1860. 65*6t

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.
MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will sell, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday 19th Dec., at their residences in Bladen County, their entire Crop of CORN, FODDER, and other products, (from 3 to 4000 bushels of Corn,) their stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c. The stock of Hogs comprises a fine lot, from which may be selected from 15 to 18,000 Lbs. of PORK. The remainder are Stock-hogs, of improved breed; Carriages and Buggies; Wagons; Carts, and all other farming implements; Household and Kitchen Furniture; and many other articles not named.

We will also offer, at the same time, (if not disposed of before,) about 3000 Acres of LAND, a part of which is the residence of E. B. Richardson, a 200 acre tract, in a high state of cultivation, as the incoming crop will show. The balance is Pine and Swamp lands, mostly round pine, situated from 1 to 5 miles of the Cape Fear River.

Sales will continue from day to day until all things are sold. Terms easy, and made known on day of sales.
J. S. & EDM'D B. RICHARDSON.

N. B. Among the Horses is a fine pair of Match Horses.
Nov. 9. 69-*ts

CAPE FEAR LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his PLANTATION, lying on the East side of the River, four miles below Fayetteville, known as the Blocker Land, containing 640 Acres. This place has the character of being among the best Tracts of Land on the river to the number of acres. It is about equally divided between rich Swamp and Hickory ridges. Lock's Creek, a fine water power, runs through the tract.

If desired, I will also sell 2 or 3 Hundred Acres of good Farming Land of an adjoining tract. Also, Growing Crops, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, &c.
JONATHAN EVANS.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 29. 31-tf*

NOTICE.

THE Lands heretofore advertised by the subscriber, will be sold at his residence, on Monday the 7th of Jan'y 1861. And also his

Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Mules, Horses, Wagons, Carts, and crop of Corn, Fodder, Farming Tools,

and many other things too tedious to mention. All the above will be sold without reserve, if not sold before the day of sale.

Sale positive—conditions made known on day of sale.
J. K. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek, Bladen Co., N. C., Nov. 8. 69*ts

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 9th inst., from the subscriber, residing on the F. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, a Horse a little under medium size, dingy or flea-bitten gray color, tail and mane white; probably gone to Moore county. Any person who may take up said horse, send me word or bring him to me, will be liberally rewarded.
ALEXANDER McARTHUR.
Nov. 14. 71-*3t

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 29*tf

E. TURLINGTON,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally.

Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, Late of Asheboro', N. C.
N. G. DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.
June 30. 31-*

FALL AND WINTER STYLES, 1860!
J. A. PEMBERTON
IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF
Fall & Winter Goods,

comprising the greatest variety of NEW STYLES ever offered by him.

He will receive in a few days, one of the most magnificent selections of

Ladies' Velvet Hats and Bonnets, and Straw Bonnets, trimmed,

ever offered in this market. They were put up by one of the most stylish Houses in the City of New York, and

MADE EXPRESSLY TO ORDER.

The public are invited to give them an inspection, as he will be pleased at all times to show them.

He flatters himself that after fifteen years experience in the Fancy Dry Goods trade, his selections and advantages will be worthy of a call from those in want of desirable new Style Goods at LOW PRICES.

He would take this occasion to say to his friends (many of whom have patronized him from his commencement in business,) that he duly appreciates their many favors and hopes never to part company with any of them. ☞ Call and see the New Styles.
J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 12. 52i4w-tf

FALL, 1860.
JAMES KYLE
Is now receiving his FALL and WINTER supply of
DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

Black and Colored Silks;
Merinoes, French and English;
Delaines, French and others;
Parisian Cloths, and other Dress Goods;
Ladies' Emb'd Collars and Sleeves;
Long and Square Shawls;
Chenille Shawls, Silk and Cotton;
Bolting Cloths, assorted Nos.—Anker;
Boots and Shoes; with a large assortment of Hats and Caps, with many other Goods.

All of which were bought cheap by the Package, and will be offered by Wholesale or Retail—CHEAP.
Sept. 12, 1860. 52tf

SECOND FALL STOCK FOR 1860!
STARR & WILLIAMS,

NO. 50, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., are now receiving their SECOND SUPPLY of

SEASONABLE GOODS,
EMBRACING A LARGE STOCK OF
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,
BONNETS, UMBRELLAS,
Ready-Made Clothing, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered to Wholesale buyers exclusively, either for Cash or on the usual time, to prompt paying customers.
J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 27, 1860. 56tf

LARGE SECOND STOCK.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING
THE LARGEST SECOND STOCK OF GOODS

We have ever offered to our customers, comprising ALL THE ARTICLES usually kept by us, all of which we are disposed to offer on accommodating terms to our customers and all wholesale purchasers. Please call and examine our Stock.
H. & E. J. LILLY.
Oct. 1. 57-tf

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.
50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State. J. K. KYLE.
Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

J. A. Pemberton

WILL receive in a few days a large lot of those beautiful

Salem Cassimeres and Tweeds.
THEY ARE
Made in North Carolina,

and are more DURABLE than any other Goods for the same money.

—ALSO—
A LARGE LOT OF
Rock Island Kerseys, Tweeds and Cassimeres,
of very superior quality.
J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 13, 1860. 52i4w-tf

Mrs. HART
Is now receiving a Handsome Assortment of
WINTER MILLINERY,
Including a variety of Fancy Articles, Head Dresses, &c.
Nov. 10. 69-3m

TO THE LADIES!

MRS. GIBSON respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she is prepared to make DRESSES in the most fashionable style, she will also cut and fit for any ladies wishing to make their own Dresses; CHILDREN'S CLOTHING cut or made to order.

Mrs. Gibson has taken the Agency for the sale of a new and excellent CHART, for cutting Ladies' Dresses. Also, one for Boy's Clothing. They are very simple in construction, and therefore easy to understand. The ladies are requested to call and see them at her house, on Maxwell Street, between the Female High School and the Fayetteville Hotel.
Oct. 2. 58tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Fall purchases of GOODS, comprising a general stock of

House Furnishing Articles.
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
Hardware, Cutlery and Staple Goods.

6000 Yards Brussels, Three Ply and Superfine Carpeting; 20 pieces Floor and Table Oil Cloths; Staple Dry Goods; Paper Hangings; Brass Goods; Castings, &c.

Many of our Goods were bought at Auction, at prices which enable us to give good bargains to our customers.

25 Boxes *old* E. Dairy and Sap Sago Cheese.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Sept. 26. 56-2m

C. W. ANDREWS
HAS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Iron Wire, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Iron-wire Cloth of assorted numbers, PUMPS, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
A general assortment of
TIN-WARE,
of his own manufacture, at wholesale and retail.
Market Square, Fayetteville, Sept. 11. 52-4m

Stoves and Grates.

C. W. ANDREWS has on hand a large and well selected assortment of

PARLOR GRATES,
Coal, Box and Cooking Stoves,

Which he offers for sale on his usual liberal terms.
Market Square, Fayetteville, Sept. 11. 52-4m

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 34, Hay St. All styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 5-4 and 12-4 Crumb Cloths and Druggets. J. K. KYLE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1860. 52tf

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ADDITION to my stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER & PLATED WARE, FINE CUTLERY,
Military and Fancy Goods,

which makes my stock good. Those who are about to make their purchases would do well to call and take a look. I think I can suit them as to prices and quality.

☞ Particular attention paid to Watch and Clock repairing and Jobbing. W. PRIOR.
Sept. 17, 1860. 53-3m

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,

HAS returned from the North with a much larger stock of Goods in his line, than he has ever offered before. Among his assortment may be found—

Watches of all qualities from $7 to $160; Chains, Seals and Keys of all kinds; Bracelets, Ear-Rings, Breast Pins and Lockets; Gold, Silver, Steel and Common Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens; Silver Spoons, Silver Cups and Goblets; Silver Plated Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors, Candle Sticks and Butter Dishes; Coral Necklaces, Bracelets and Armlets, &c., &c., &c.

Clocks of all kinds and qualities;

A fine lot of Pistols; a good assortment of Military Goods and Accordeons, and every-thing else kept in a Jewelry Store.

E. G. is Agent for the sale of the Celebrated American Watch. Any person in want of a Good Watch is invited to call and examine them.

P. S. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 9, 1860. 60-3m

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

Keep your Money South!

And build up your own Country and Town, by calling on

M. A. BAKER,
Manufacturer of double and single barrel Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols,

Of all the different patterns now used in the United States or Great Britain.

Call and see, at M. A. BAKER'S.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 12, 1860. 69tf

TO THE FRIENDS OF
HOME MANUFACTURES.
THE KINSTON
SHOE FACTORY
IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.
J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.
Kinston N. C., June 24, 1860. 39-tf

SOUTHERNERS
Look to Your Interest.

WE are the only SHOE MANUFACTURERS in the State, that make a No. 1 article of KIP SHOES and Negro BROGANS, without Welts. We intend to make to the fullest extent, if we have the patronage, which we truly and earnestly solicit. All orders shall have prompt attention. Now is the time for the South to encourage all such.

WM. CARTER & SONS.
WM. CARTER. DAVID A. CARTER.
S. S. CARTER. JOHN Q. CARTER.
Cartersville, Chatham Co., N. C., Oct. 25. 65-3m

STATE CAR AND MACHINE WORKS.
ROWAN STREET.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned, having erected buildings suitable for CAR and MACHINE WORK—also General HOUSE CARPENTRY—would give notice that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.

We are prepared to do all kinds of SCROLL SAWING and PLANEING at short notice. Having a first class Woodworth Planeing Machine, we are prepared to Plane, Tongue and Groove all kinds of Flooring and Ceiling on reasonable terms.

Contracts taken for the erection of Buildings, and Jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch. Sashes, Doors and Blinds of all descriptions, manufactured equal to anything to be found in the Northern markets.

Plans and specifications furnished and the erection of buildings superintended when desired.
WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders, Carpenters & Draughtmen.
Fayetteville, Oct 3, 1859 54-tf

A GEM!
The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.
C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

NEW EDITION OF
DEVEREUX AND BATTLE'S N. C. LAW REPORTS,
Volume 2.

THE subscribers have just printed a 2d Edition of this Volume, with Notes and References to other adjudged Cases and to the Revised Code, by Hon. Wm. H. Battle: and with many corrections of typographical errors.

Their 2d Editions of Dev. & Battle's Equity, complete, and 1st Dev. & Battle's Law Reports, have received the approbation of the Profession.

They also republished a 2d Edition of Devereux's 2d Equity, (without Notes.) And in addition to these, are the proprietors of the entire editions of most of Iredell's Law and Equity, and can supply any volumes extant of the Reports, or complete sets, so far as they can now be had.

They propose to put to press a 2d Edition of Dev. & Battle's Law Reports, vols. 3–4 (in one.)

They deal largely in Law Books, and will at all times order works not on their shelves, to supply their customers. E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 15, 1860.

Cross Creek Co's Yarns.

THE undersigned is Agent for the sale of the above celebrated Yarns, which have given such general satisfaction for years past.

Merchants and others wanting our Yarns will please send on their orders and have them filled on as favorable terms as heretofore.
JOHN SHAW, Ag't C. C. Man. Co.
June 4, 1860. 28tf

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed to their new Brick Store and Warehouses West of the Fayetteville Hotel on Hay Street, between the new store-house of Starr & Williams and the Bank of Clarendon, and midway opposite Charles T. Haigh & Sons' and the Bank of Fayetteville, where they respectfully invite their old customers and the trade generally to call and see them. They are now opening a large stock of

English Hardware and Cutlery,

of their own importation, together with a great variety of American Goods in the same line, composing one of the largest stocks of HARDWARE and CUTLERY ever offered in this market.

In addition to the above, the undersigned are prepared to offer to the Jobbing Trade on their usual terms:

120 Bags of Coffee.
20 Hhds. Sugar.
80 Bbls. do.
90 Tons of Iron.
700 Kegs of Nails.
100 Boxes Window Glass.
50 Boxes Family Soap.
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff.
100 Boxes Rose Hill do.
100 " Adamantine Candles.
25 Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.
100 Boxes Candy.
50 " Cotton Cards.
50 " Coffee Mills.
1000 Sides Sole Leather, Hemlock & Oak.
100 Doz. Painted Buckets.
100 " Axes.
60 Gross Matches.
20 Boxes Concentrated Lye.
800 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
30 Hhds. of Molasses.
200 Bags Shot.
1000 Lbs. Lead.
Harness and Skirting Leather, Hog Skins.
Saddles; Shoe Thread and Shoe Findings.
Rifle and Blasting Powder.
Tape and Common Safety Fuse.
Square and Octagon Cast Steel.
Blistered and German Steel.
Essences and Patent Medicines in variety.
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at Manufacturer's prices.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 16, 1860. 44tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st.
A. N. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

GROCERIES.

25 BAGS prime RIO COFFEE.
25 Bbls. Extra C. SUGAR.
5 " good Brown "
10 Hhds. Sweet MOLASSES.
150 Seamless Sacks SALT.
30 Boxes TOBACCO.
50 " CHEESE.
1000 Lbs. good RICE.

Adamantine Candles; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Mustard; Brooms, &c., all of which I will sell Cheap for CASH.
W. C. TROY.
Oct. 29. 65-1m

FISH.

25 BBLS. NEW MULLETS.
25 Bbls. " No. 3 MACKEREL
—ALSO—
800 Lbs. Prime N. C. LARD.
1000 " " Leaf "
Just received and for sale by W. C. TROY.
Oct. 29. 65-1m

NOTICE.
SIMON BARNUM,
(formerly GREENTREE & BARNUM.)
Is now receiving a fine and well selected stock of
Ready-Made Clothing,
for Men, Youths and Boys, consisting of
Coats, Pants and Vests,

Of every description and at the lowest prices. All the above Goods are from their own Manufactory, are well noted for their superior make and for their cheapness.

You will find also a fine assortment of

Shirts, Linen and Marseilles, Under Garments, Neck Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Books, &c. &c.

Also, a lot of SHOES, which I will close out at a very small profit.

All those indebted to me must settle up their accounts by the first of Nov. next.
SIMON BARNUM,
North East Market Square.
Oct. 10, 1860. 61*2m

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,
Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.
Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.
☞ Terms, six months credit.
J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly tothat point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.
R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, Oct. 24. 65*tf

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

A NEW and beautiful assortment, just received.
E. J. HALE & SONS.
Oct. 18.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT adjoining Elizabethtown, lately occupied by Alexander Carter. The Lot contains Six Acres of good garden soil, and some fruit, good water, &c.

The improvements are a Two Story Dwelling House and necessary out-buildings. Also, a vacant Lot near the Court House.

Terms accommodating.
H. H. ROBINSON.
June 8. 27-tf

Cape Fear River Land
FOR SALE.

640 ACRES OF LAND lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the River into the Sand-hills. This tract is about equally divided into River-ridge, Swamp and Sand-hill Land. About 80 acres adjoining the River are cleared and produce well. There are good sites for building.

The Report of an Engineer establishes that drainage of the Swamp Land may be effected at a moderate expense.

Terms to suit; and a bargain offered. Apply to
B. R. HUSKE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1860. 60tf

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Out-houses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed West, offers for sale his LANDS in Harnett County, lying immediately on each side of Cape Fear River, containing 1200 acres in each tract. These Lands are situated in a healthy country, pleasant neighborhood, and within a half a mile of the village of Summerville, with good Dwellings on each place and all necessary Out-Houses, and cleared Land enough to work 25 or 30 hands to advantage. There are on these lands some six hundred acres of fine Bottom, most of which is uncleared, and well set with white oak and other fine Timber. A large portion of the balance is oak and hickory Ridge Lands; the balance is pine Land of a good quality, having been worked in Turpentine three years. These Lands will be sold low for Cash or Young Negroes, or on time to suit purchasers, with approved bonds.
Jan'y 13. N. G. JONES.

NOTICE.

EXPECTING to be absent from the State until the middle of next Summer, say till July, 1860, I have authorized Archibald McLean, of Harnett county, to transact business for me during my absence, to sell my Lands in Harnett county, and generally to attend to all my business.
N. G. JONES.
Harnett County, N. C., Jan'y 13, 1860. 83-

100,000 FRUIT TREES,

AT Luxemburg, one mile south-west of Greensboro', N. C., consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. The above number of Trees and Plants are now ready for sale by the subscriber. From eighteen years of practical experience, and knowledge in the nursery business he flatters himself that he now has the most select collection in the Southern States.

All orders promptly attended to, and Catalogues sent free on application. Persons ordering Catalogues by mail will please inclose a stamp to prepay.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

John M. Clark, Wilmington; Rufus Scott, Fayetteville; J. & F. Garrett, Greensboro.
THOMAS. H. FENTRESS.
Aug. 24. 47-3m

C. T. HAIGH & SONS,
OFFER FOR SALE—

Rio, Laguira, Java and St. Domingo Coffee; Crushed, Loaf, Cut Loaf, A. B. and C. Coffee Sugars; Molasses; Salt; Iron; Steel; Nails; Horse Shoes; Hoop Iron and Rivets; Trace Chains; Anvils; Hammers; Shovel and Tongs; Coffee Mills; Shovels, Spades; Scythes; Hoes; Fry Pans; Hollow-Ware; Shot; Lead; Bagging and Rope; Buckets; Fish; &c., &c.
Sept. 30. 66-2t-*6t

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
At FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C

THE subscriber has just received his FALL and WINTER STOCK of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, BOOTS, SHOES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Which he is offering at prices that defy competition. His stock of

Kerseys, Blankets, Negro Brogans, Ladies' Dress Goods, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Ready-Made Clothing,

is unusually large. All he wishes is to have his friends and customers come and see them, as he knows the prices will suit. E. LILLY.
Sept. 20, 1860. 55*tf

NEW GOODS!
A. G. THORNTON & CO.
Have now received their FALL and WINTER supply of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are

Black and Colored Silks;
Merinoes, French and English;
Delaines, French and others;
Long and Square Shawls;
Bolting Cloth, assorted;
Boots and Shoes, with a large assortment of Hats and Caps, with other Goods.

—ALSO—
A large Stock of Groceries.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of
Hardware and Cutlery;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, all kinds and quality;
Plow Lines and Bed Cord;
Bagging and Rope;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, at Factory prices.

All of which will be sold low for cash or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

Country Merchants are respectfully requested to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
A. G. THORNTON, R. W. THORNTON,
B. W. THORNTON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1860. 65*3m

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order: also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.
SAMUEL S. THORNTON.
Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

NOTICE.

WE have immediately on the W. R. R., near Jonesborough, a Steam Saw Mill, and have on hand a large and well seasoned lot of LUMBER, ready for sale at the lowest prices. We will deliver in Fayetteville, good heart Lumber from $11 to $12 per thousand; if not required to be heart, from $10 to $11, according to quality and quantity. All orders will be promptly attended to according to directions. We ask the patronage of the public before purchasing elsewhere.
WEATHERSPOON & LASATER.
Buffalo, N. C., Oct. 9, 1860. 61*tf

Floral College.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence the 18th of JULY next.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Mr. J. C. Sutherland, with an able Corps of Assistants in all departments. The Principal and his lady will continue to take entire charge of the Boarding establishment, thus giving to the School more of the FAMILY element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.
M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
June 18, 1860. 28tf

BOOTS & SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.
JNO. M. WALKER, of North Carolina,
WITH
SHAW, DE GRAW & KING,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS and SHOES,
No. 31 & 33 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods.
July 17, 1860. 28tf

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure,* when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Feb'y 3, 1860.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1860.

Duncan McKay, Administrator of Hugh McKay, and Dugald McKay, Against Peter McKay, Alex'r McKay, and the Heirs at law of Neill McKay, dec'd.
Petition for sale of Slave for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Peter McKay, Alex'r McKay, and the Heirs at law, of Neill McKay, dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., notifying said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be had as to them.

Witness, William H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1860.
63*6t] W. H. HARTMAN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1860.

Daniel S. Morrison and wife Susannah, Effie McLean, Catharine A. McLean, Duncan B. McLauchlin and wife Margaret J., and also Daniel B. McLean, Mary C. McLean, Sarah A. McLean, by their Guardian, ad litem, Daniel S. Morrison, Against Neill McPhaul and wife Margaret, John McLean, Mary C. McLean, the heirs at law of Alex. Johnson and wife Mary, Neill McLean, Hugh A. McLean.
Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Neill McPhaul and wife Margaret, John McLean, Mary C. McLean, the Heirs at law of Alex. Johnson and wife Mary, Neill McLean, and Hugh A. McLean, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., notifying said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be had as to them.

Witness, William H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1860.
63*6t] W. H. HARTMAN, Clerk.

North Carolina,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.
Office of the Clerk & Master in Equity, Asheboro, Nov. 12th, 1860.

WHEREAS Isaiah K. Craven, Executor of John R. Craven, deceased, has filed in this office his petition against Ransom W. Craven, and wife Nancy, Laura Craven, Joseph K. Craven, and others, to settle up the estate of his Testator. And it appearing by the allegations of said Petition, verified by affidavits, that Ransom W. Craven and wife Nancy, Joseph K. Craven, Wm. T. Sutton and wife Charity, Franklin Craven, Alijah Craven, and Eli Adaline Craven are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Asheboro', on the 4th Monday of March, 1861, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, S. S. Jackson, Clerk & Master of Randolph Court of Equity, at office in Asheboro', this 12th of November, 1860.
71*6w] S. S. JACKSON, C. M. E.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Dry Goods Merchants.
80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,
ALSO THE
AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.
Feb'y 3, 1860. 89*1y